ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,082—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1894.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information; the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 1894.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4206	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	870	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship thence a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Passage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H.M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th February 21st March 7th.
March 21st April 4th April 18th.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,293	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	Fellner	3,573	500	9th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Cosranzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 5th, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest Rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Manager," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 8th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,030 tons, on the 8th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

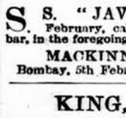
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sale about
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	15th March 1894.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,780	S. Abney	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,009	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	300
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	495
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BADMINTON.

SETS—Consisting of Four Superior Bats, Six Shuttlecocks and Net, from Rs. 8 to 12 per Set.

BATS.

THE "PERFECT" Badminton Bat (very superior) ..... each Rs. 1-8 and 2.
Ordinary Bats ..... " " 1-4

SHUTTLECOCKS, &c.

SHUTTLECOCKS of the best quality, with Leather covered bottoms (regulation size), per dozen Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS ..... each " 2 0.

Terms—Cash or V. P. P.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

JAS. TURNER & CO.,
THE NORTHERN-INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

GYMKHANA KIT AND INDOOR GAMES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CRICKET.
FOOTBALL.
GOLF.
LAWN TENNIS.
POLO.
GYMNASIA REQUISITES.
FENCING KIT.
INDOOR GAMES.
PLAYING CARDS.
BICYCLES.
FISHING TACKLE.
GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKEY. "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION, GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME, IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True Damiana* Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100 ...	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	...	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest "	...	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	...	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	...	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	...	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

FOR TRAVELLING.

FLANNEL SHIRTS,

3 FOR Rs. 16.

FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS,

3 FOR Rs. 33.

NETT CASH or V. P. P.

Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Shoer, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
The Spectacular Burlesque,
"LALLA ROOKH."

WEDNESDAY.—The Gorgeous Pantomime,
"QUEEN OF HEARTS."

THURSDAY.—"THE COLLEEN BAWN."

FRIDAY.—GRAND VARIETIES.

SATURDAY.—Another Great Drama,
"THE STREETS OF LONDON."
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 p.m.
Box Office at MITCHELL'S (Medows Street), Fort.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

PROGRAMME
OF
A ZITHER CONCERT,
To be given in the BOYS' SCHOOL,
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, 6TH FEB.,
In AID of the FUNDS of the Institution.

PART I.

1. Violin, Zither and Piano.....{In Walfesdunkal.....F. Lohr.
Messrs. A. C. SCHNEIDER, H. RABE and H. W. NASH.
2. Song.....{Jung Werner's Abschiedslied / From Opera Trumpeter Von Sakenzen.....} Victor E. Nessler.
Mr. J. D. MONTAGUE.
(With Zither and Piano Accompaniment by Messrs. H. RABE and A. C. SCHNEIDER, arranged by H. Rabe.)
3. Zither and Guitar Duet.....{Lieder Quodlibet.....F. Kroll.
Messrs. H. RABE and W. COOPER.
4. Mandoline and Guitar.....Polka Mary.....William.
Miss MARY FREDELIS and Mr. W. COOPER.
5. Violin & Zither..Nur dich Allein.....F. Lohr.
Messrs. A. C. SCHNEIDER and H. RABE.
6. Song.....{Sweet May my Own (with Guitar Accompaniment).....Phillips.
Mr. W. COOPER.
7. Song.....Des Grab auf der Haide.....Heyser.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
(With Zither, Guitar and Piano Accompaniment by Messrs H. RABE, W. COOPER and H. W. NASH).
(Arranged by H. Rabe.)

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Zither and Piano...Rendezvous in the Zillerthal.....E. Bayer.
Messrs. H. RABE and H. W. NASH.
2. Song.....Sweet Genevieve.....Tucker.
Mr. J. D. MONTAGUE.
(With Guitar Accompaniment by Mr. W. Cooper.)
3. Zither Solo.....Selection arranged by.....H. Rabe,
Mr. H. RABE.
4. Song.....Remember or Forget.....Hamilton Aide.
Miss GILDER.
5. Mandoline and Guitar.....Christine.....W. E. Ballantine.
Miss MARY FREDELIS and Mr. W. COOPER.
6. Song.....River of Years.....Marzials.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
7. Violin, Zither and Piano.....Souvenier.....F. Lohr.
Messrs. A. C. SCHNEIDER, H. RABE and H. W. NASH.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors Open 8-30 P.M.
Commence (precisely) at 9 P.M.
A few Reserved seats in front..... Rs. 2 each.
Unreserved..... Re. 1 each.
Light Refreshments can be obtained at the Concert.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. A. C. SCHNEIDER & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.
Tickets can be had from Messrs. ROSE and Co., and Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars s e Daily New Madras.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. AUSTRALIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under :—
2 Months at 4½ per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—
I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to this Office notice, dated 23rd January 1894, and published in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jame Jamshed," and the "Prabhakar" on the 24th idem, it is hereby notified that the TIME for receiving Tenders for "PRINTING WORK" has been EXTENDED to FRIDAY, the 9th instant, 2 p.m.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 55.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time) on each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified below.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Estimated Requirements Per Year.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
For one and five Years, Commencing from 1st April, 1894—		
Soft Soap.....lb	10500	19th Feb., 1894.
Shoes, Hobnailed for Natives.....Pairs.	1179	do.
Belts, Leather.....	1179	do.
Bed Straps Leather.....	5000	do.
For one and three Years Commencing from 1st April, 1894—		
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized with lids.....	810	23rd Feb, 1894.
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized without lids.....	710	do.
Tubs, Galvanized Iron, with two tin pots attached to each tub by chains.....	20	do.
Tubs Iron Galvanized with hinged lids.....	10	do.
Puggries Khaki.....	1144	do.
Puggries, Khaki, with red borders.....	35	do.
Latrine Paper.....Qrs.	25,710	do.
Pottery Ware.....	(as provided for in the Schedule.)	26th Feb., 1894.
Putties Khaki.....Pairs.	1228	do.
Putties blue.....Pairs.	351	do.

JOHN HIBBERT, COLONEL,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ART EXHIBITION
Will be Opened by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
On FIRDAY NEXT, at 5 P.M.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Associa ion, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.
1. To receive Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
*Bombay 5th February, 1894.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to GRADUATES of GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE and to MEDICAL GRADUATES of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY, that the Subject for the abovementioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1894-95, will be PATHOLOGY, and of 1895-96, THERAPEUTICS. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two, and not more than four Lectures. Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship, for the Session of 1894-95, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March next. Copies of the Rules, giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

BUY ONLY
LIPTON'S
TEAS.
The FINEST in the WORLD.
LIPTON'S TEAS
Were supplied to the "Warren Hastings"
for the Use of the
MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
and LADY LANSDOWNE
on their Journey Home.

The LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.
LIPTON'S TEAS
Obtained the
HIGHEST and ONLY AWARD
Given for Tea at the
CHICAGO EXPOSITION
(British Section).
Also
GOLD MEDAL, HANOVER, 1893.

CHOICEST INDIAN
PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,
As. 12 Per lb.
Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
Re. 1-2 Per lb.
PURE CEYLON TEA,
Grown on
LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE ESTATES,
Re. 1 Per lb.
OVER
ONE MILLION
Packets of
LIPTON'S TEAS,
Sold Weekly
In Great Britain Alone.

AGENTS:
Bombay Presidency.—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
MADRAS :—Messrs. OAKES & Co.
CALCUTTA :—Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
Do. :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., LD.
LUCKNOW :—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.
CAWNPORE :—Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
DELHI :— do. do.
ALLAHABAD :— do. do.
NAGPUR :— do. do.
JUBBULPORE :— do. do.
SIMLA :— do. do.
Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
Are SOLE AGENTS
At all their Branches and Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,
THE LARGEST TEA
and
PROVISION MERCHANT
in the
WORLD.
LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES :—
30-1, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.
LIPTON'S TEA GODOWNS :—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.
LIPTON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, being ASH WEDNESDAY, the HOUNDS will MEET at WANKOLA on THURSDAY, the 8th February, instead of Wednesday, the 7th, as Advertised.

H. M. STEUART,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 5th and 7th FEBRUARY 1894. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ½ and ¼ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Iced, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the
VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.
Suites of Rooms exposed to the Bracing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 579,815 MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of Three Patterns to be Delivered at the Company's General Stores Depot Parel.
Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen and Specification with Form of Tender obtained at the General Storekeeper's Office Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th January, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,
Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,
MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.
Address :—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.
1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality : Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.
"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Urish Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 62, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CABSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & G. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Nuits d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
O. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW KOWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875.....	£ 742,533
"	" 1883.....	" 906,107
"	" 1887.....	" 968,043
"	" 1892.....	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to.....	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.....	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882.....	£ 4,812,054
1887.....	" 5,763,091
1892.....	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years.....	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.....	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features :—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS
POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-6

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.
OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 12.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Appliostion.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road. Offic. Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine proties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount. Paid up.		Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	ccs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1.137½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial B.	5,000	100	100		155 to 160
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	all	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	2,000	100	100		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Charter Bank	40,000	400	400	7 pr. ct.	400
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 1
National Bank of India	40 000	625	412½	6 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Arnar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2531
Albert Ginning Co	100	50	all		45
Albert Spinning	200	1,125	1,100	12 pr. ct. dvd Rs 50	945
Apollo	750	2,000	2,000		900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		240
Bombay Cotton Manufacturer's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 7	300
Beach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	120
Beach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		1924
Calico	500	1,000	1,000	20	1074
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	205
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,200
Fort	515	2500	2,50	Rs 80	120
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,125
Harvey Dabapathy	450	500	500	30	440
Gimzoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	500
Khandesh	240	450	450	Nil	120
Mahendpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	400
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	11½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	400
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	220
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 25 dv	117½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	440
Masoon	300	300	300	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	99
Surat	450	2,000	750	30	1,875
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	510
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	10
Vakeart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	220
					215
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					980
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	460
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15	460
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. & Bellary	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniform	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	580
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	400
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	335
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	475
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 dvd	670
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800		660
Howard and Bullough's	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	35	120
Jeevraz Baboo	1,000	1,000	1,000		815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Kanjgaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackenzie	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,915
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		340
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1 355
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	3.5
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	190
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	445
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	530
Vishnu Lukhmishanker C. Mills Co Ld	950	50	900	15	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Warlie Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000		500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
Barklay Bathe	750	50	150	7½	205
Bathan Pile	500	50	50	12	1
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	10	102
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	4
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
In Liquidation					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,170
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	84
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Joyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangiri Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 13-12	312
Karrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	19
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marokes & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	55
Napier Foundry Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Scundy & Co.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	995
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
	9,200	25	all	5	19½
			100	25	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-12
China Leaf	"	75-10 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	26 2
Do. do. new	"	26 0
Canton do.	"	26-4
Bombay do.	"	26- I
English Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do. Dragons	"	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Beturnos	"	87-0
Do. 178 do.	"	87-8
Mexican Dollars	"	208 Nominal.
Napoleon do.	"	88-4
Twenty-Francs	"	316-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Annual Meeting, Back Bay Bath Company, 5-30 p.m.
A Zither Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahalaxmi.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance, at the Yacht Club, on Monday next.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for a game or practice this evening, at 4-45 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Taif entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Sabarmati and Bahaduri on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer, Oriental, Vasna, and Australia entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Ganges, Baroda, and Gwalior yesterday; and the steamer Knight Templar left it on Saturday.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY TENDERS.—The latest date for receiving tenders for printing forms has been extended to Friday next, the 9th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head branch, statement for January, 1894. Daily average attendance 213·65, admission 2,165, and prevailing diseases, fevers and catarrhal diseases.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.—By kind permission of Colonel Swan and the officers of the Corps the Band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will play at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp, to-night, this being one of the "guest" nights of the Corps.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE GIRL.—Khandoo Vithoo, residing at Gowallia Tank Road, has made a report to the police, that his sister, named Gangabai, aged twelve years, left home, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd instant, and has not since returned. The girl had no ornaments on her person, but she is of unsound mind.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM-CAR.—Vaman Krishna aged ten years, residing at Parel Road, while crossing the Parel Road, at 11-30 a. m., on Sunday, was accidentally knocked down by a passing tram-car, and sustained a fracture of the left leg. Vaman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A zither concert is to be held this evening, at 9 o'clock, in the boys' school of the Indo-British Institution. As will be seen from our advertising columns an excellent programme has been drawn up, and as the proceeds are for the benefit of the institution, it is to be hoped the efforts of the performers will receive due recognition.

THE RECENT FANCY FETE.—The stall-holders, committee men, and general helpers at Lady Harris' Fancy Fair, were to have visited Government House, Malabar Hill, yesterday morning, upon the invitation of H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris. The visit has, however, been postponed to Thursday morning next, when the whole party will be photographed.

CART COLLISION.—Thumbhoo Balloo, aged sixty years, residing at Haines Road, was driving a Municipal water-cart along the Grant Road, at 10-30 a.m., on Sunday, when it collided with a labour-cart, of Jagnishwar Chattadari, with the result that Sumbhoo was thrown down from his seat and one of the wheels of the labour-cart passed over his right thigh, fracturing the bone. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

BURGLARY AT BABOOLA TANK ROAD.—Dinshaw Maneckji, a guard, in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway, and residing at Baboola Tank Road, has made a report to the police, that he locked the door of his room, on the 3rd instant, and went in charge of a train to Sholapur, and on his return on Sunday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, he found the staple on the door open, and on going inside, he discovered the drawer of his table forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 372, stolen therefrom. The complainant suspects a discharged Goanese servant, named Kaitan.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 5-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	Monte Carlo—K. Kaps.
Overture	Banditen Streiche—Suppe.
Valse	Espagnole—Mitra.
Gavotte	Love's Greetings—Field.
Selection	Dorothy—Winterbottom.
Galop	La Fanfare—Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY."—Old residents in Bombay, who remember the first edition of Maclean's Guide in 1875, will be able to note how carefully this work has been made to keep pace with the march of events, while, at the same time, forming the best guide to the newly-arrived stranger, regarding the history of the town and district, the places of interest, and the ways of the people. "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" has from the first maintained a character of its own, both in choice and in arrangement of subject-matter, and no better evidence of its value is needed than the frequency with which it is quoted by writers as a book of reference. Mr. J. M Maclean, we venture to say, has left his most lasting *souvenir* to Bombay in his deservedly popular Guide.—*Indian Textile Journal.*

DESERTERS.—Inspector Hack and Constable Merchant, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Frank Burns and Harry Green, privates in H. M.'s King's Own Light Infantry, at present stationed at Poona, on a charge of having deserted their Regiment, on the 2nd instant. The first accused was trying to dispose of his helmet and a pair of boots, at the Prince's Dock, when the police took him in custody, on the 4th instant. They also arrested his companion, the second accused, on suspicion. The accused were both dressed in transform uniform at the time. After recording evidence, his Worship ordered the men to be made over to the military authorities. The man who purchased a pair of ammunition boots from the soldier, was charged with the offence before the same Magistrate, and on conviction was fined Rs. 5.

FREE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL, TARDEO.—The annual prize-distribution, in connection with this school, took place, on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. The report was of a satisfactory character, one of its most noteworthy features being the large increase recorded in the number of vernacular pupils, the figures being 61 this year as compared with 37 last year. The teaching staff consists of fourteen persons, and the pupils are taught to within two years of the Matriculation. Miss Crawford, the head-mistress, is to be congratulated upon the efficiency and thoroughness with which the school curriculum is carried out. The entertainment by the pupils consisted of English songs, Marathi hymns, and a pretty action song. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Tomlinson, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded on the motion of Mr. Scott.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.—Another change of programme for the week has been announced by Mr. Stanley, and from the advertisement in another column it may be seen that to-night "Lallah Rookh" will be played. To-morrow night, the gorgeous pantomime "The Queen of Hearts," will be staged. The popular drama Colleen Bawn will be produced on Thursday evening, while the public will be entertained to some "Grand Varieties" on Friday evening, and the week closes with the artistic drama "The Streets of London," on Saturday night. Last night the "Silver King" was presented before a very large audience with a greater success than on the previous occasion. All the characters were well represented, and Mr. L. Carey (the Engineer) played his part very cleverly; his struggles at the time of dying, and the sudden fall when he is shot by "the spider," were pieces of realism. He has a happy knack of acting as a burlesque performer, and is a dramatist of no mean order.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—Bombay is to be visited in a few days by this well-known circus, which comes from Jubbulpore after a long and successful run at Calcutta. Mr. Reach, the manager, has already arrived, and is making all necessary arrangements for the reception of the troupe. A large marquee is being put up on the maidan, and the first performance will be given next week. The artistes (seventy-four in number) include Miss Nolly Bailey, formerly of Cook's Circus, who has the distinction of being the only equestrienne that has had the honour of appearing before Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In addition to a stud of fifty-four horses and ponies, the circus can boast of two elephants, five dens of performing animals—lions, tigers, leopards, etc.—and twenty cages of other "jungle celebrities." Amongst the artistes there are a number of clowns who know full well how to provoke the constant laughter of their audience, and a clever Japanese troupe. Further particulars concerning the performances, which are sure to be well worth seeing, will be announced in a few days.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—On Saturday afternoon, the annual distribution of prizes to the children attending the G. I. P. Railway Day School and the St. Mary's Sunday School was held at the Parel Railway Institute. After indulging in a few races, the pupils to the number of ninety, partook of tea. A report was afterwards read, and the assembly was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Evans, who said that when he inspected the school he found most of the work very satisfactory. A short time back the numbers attending had fallen so low that he feared the Agent might take steps to close the school, but he was glad to say that at present the number on the rolls was abnormal. Two members of the school committee, who both had children in the school, had made the unsolicited remark that the work of the respective standards was in advance of the work of the same standards in other schools. This would give a better idea than anything he could say of the satisfactory state of the school. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Thompson, among the other ladies and gentlemen present being Mrs. Evans, Miss Barnett, Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, and Mr. S. J. Sargent. At the conclusion of the distribution, Mr. Thompson addressed the children, after which Mrs. Evans distributed toys to the little ones. During the proceedings selections of music were played by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band.

FIRE AT KALBADEVIE.—The residents of the small lane, commonly known as Gaiwadi, at Kalbadevie Road, were disturbed yesterday about one o'clock, in consequence of a report being abroad that a thickly-inhabited house in the locality was on fire. The building in question being a four-storied one, and occupied by a large number of Hindus, it was at first feared the fire would result in great loss of life and property. Smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the building, and at first it was thought the outbreak had extended upwards. But it was soon discovered that the fire originated in the top-floor, and was confined to that part of the building. The Fire Brigade "steamers" were soon on the scene, but it was not found necessary to bring them into requisition and water was thrown upon the fire through a hose attached to a stand pipe. The flame was extinguished in half-an-hour by the joint efforts of the towns-people and the fire brigade. The damage done was very small, only amounting to Rs. 30. The Chinchpoogly fire engine on reaching Pydownee was ordered to return as the fire was then extinguished. While going back one of the horses, which was in apparently sound condition, suddenly dropped on the road near the J.J. Hospital, and died on the spot. Another horse was sent for from the Byculla Station. The outbreak is said to be attributable to the careless use of the fire-place

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury. :—

CONSPIRACY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A FALSE DEED OF RE-CONVEYANCE.

Sadanand Narayen, Harichand Wittoba, Bajirao Tatia Raojee, and Syed Hussein Ali bin Mir Rahim Ali were placed at the bar, the first accused charged with abetting one Aga Mirza in forging an agreement by one Sojpal Khaya to re-convey certain property to the first accused, and with fraudulently using it as genuine in a suit in the Small Causes Court, while the other three accused were charged with abetment of forgery. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the prosecution. The first accused conducted his own defence. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the second accused; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna and Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the third and fourth accused.

Mr. Anderson, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the second accused was the brother-in-law of the first accused, having married his sister, the third accused being one of the interpreters of the Esplanade Police Courts, whose connection with the forged document, which was in English, was that he had endorsed that instrument with a note that he interpreted the same to Tejoo Khaya, the complainant in the case. The fourth accused was one of the chief instigators in the conspiracy for the manufacture of the false document. The document in question owed its origin to certain disputes about land, which belonged to the family of the first accused in the village of Worli. The property, which consisted of various plots of land and a house at Worli, was the joint property of the first accused and his uncle, Pandurang, and a suit was brought in the year 1889 in the High Court by the former against the latter for a partition of the property. The suit was compromised by the intervention of relatives, and it was agreed, without carrying the matter any further, to divide that property in certain proportions, the first accused being put in possession of three plots of land, and the vacant land being allotted to the uncle; and the house to be divided between the two, the first accused using certain rooms in that house. That was the arrangement made, but it was not actually carried out by any deed of conveyance until a later date. One of the terms of the arrangement was that the uncle was to get from the first accused a sum of Rs. 3,500 for an equality of partition, the latter having taken up more land than he was entitled to. As the first accused was in want of money, he mortgaged a portion of the land to a Parsee lady, named Cooverbai, for a sum of Rs. 3,000, the mortgage deed being dated the 30th September, 1889. In 1890, the uncle died, and his son, Janardhan, took his place, and was entitled to the sum of Rs. 3,500 and the land set apart for the uncle. Cooverbai, not being paid her mortgage money advanced on the land, advertised the sale of the property belonging to the first accused by auction, but the sale was stopped by a person, named Dadabhai Ramchundra, who volunteered to buy the property himself for a sum of Rs. 12,000, and who paid on the spot about Rs. 200 as earnest money for the purchase of that property, the complainant, Tejoo Khaya, being present on the occasion. As Cooverbai was to be paid off out of that money that was to be recovered by the sale, and as Dadabhai could not produce the purchase money, the firm of Tejoo Khaya, which was a wealthy firm of the name of Sojpal Khaya, through one of their partners, made an arrangement to buy the property for a sum of Rs 10,000. That was in the month of June 1891, and the sale was again stopped, and it was decided that Tejoo and his firm were to buy the property for a sum of Rs. 11,000. A *bataki* was then beaten calling upon all the claimants to the property to come in, and eventually all the claims put in were paid off in the office of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, the solicitor for the complainant, the whole of the property belonging to the first accused thus absolutely passing into the possession of the firm of Sojpal Khaya, to whom the first accused paid rent for occupying two rooms in the house, one of the rent notes being actually attested by the second accused himself. The complainant's firm, who were then in absolute possession of the property, entered into an agreement with Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee to sell a piece of the land for something like Rs. 12,000, in the name of his son, Damodher, probably for the purpose of erecting a mill on that plot. When the accused saw that only a portion of his property, which was sold for Rs. 11,000 about a year and a-half before, was to realise such a large sum, a conspiracy was entered into to undo in some way or other the sale, which had been effected on the 3rd September, 1891. The suggestion of the prosecution was that, as the accused found out that he had made a bad bargain, and that he ought to have obtained a larger price for his property, he tried to undo the agreement with Mr. Lukhmidas, which was made in December 1892, and with that view, served notices on the complainant and upon the would-be purchaser, and wrote to them through various solicitors. The learned counsel then read the correspondence that had passed between different firms of solicitors with the solicitor of the complainant, disputing the original sale of the property. Every pie of the purchase money had been paid, and it was absolutely impossible that the document in question could have been made by Tejoo Khaya. The forged document bore the attestation of one R. B. Vijayakar, who had since absconded and was not to be found. The next attestation was a signature in Mahrathi, which the prosecution would prove was made by the second accused, who joined the conspiracy. Then there was the signature of the third accused, purporting to have the document, which was in English, interpreted by him to the person about to execute it. There were again at the bottom of the document, besides the signature, the figures 3—10—91, which the prosecution would call evidence to show, were in the handwriting of the third accused. The fact that the document had been antedated nearly two years showed that the interpreter also had joined the conspiracy. In his statement made at the Police Court he did not deny that the signature was his. Perhaps his case would be that he interpreted the document to somebody he did not know. It was difficult to explain how he could possibly do that, looking to the document which, on the face of it, purported to be a document dated 3rd October, 1891. The first claim put forward by the first accused was in the month of March, and it would, therefore, be seen that when the letters which had passed between the solicitors had been written, the document did not exist. The letters made no reference whatever to the document. The fourth accused, as stated in the letters, was never a mortgagee of the land and was not in enjoyment of its profits at the time he caused the letter to be written. The complainant brought a suit in the Small Causes Court against the first accused for ejectment from the house occupied by him and for the payment of the rent in arrears, and that was the time when the accused should either maintain or abandon his claim. The suit was heard in July, and was postponed till the 7th of August, when it was partly heard before Mr. Hakim. The complainant having proved his case by certain documents, he was asked in cross-examination by the counsel for the accused if the signature on the document in question was not his signature, which the complainant denied. At the next hearing, the accused went into the box and swore that the document, which was a forged deed of re-conveyance, was made by the complainant, and it was marked for identification. The counsel for the accused, after some consultation, asked the Court to pass a decree for the plaintiff straight off, and did not examine the several witnesses on behalf of his client, who were all in Court, including all the accused. Mr. Shamrao, solictior, who represented the plaintiff, asked the Court to impound the document which was not returned to the accused, but was kept in custody of the Court. The prosecution were in possession of direct confirmatory evidence of the time and manner in which the document was actually made. It was manufactured by the first accused in the presence of the second and fourth accused. A short time before the Small Causes Court suit came on, steps were taken to manufacture the document, and with that view a genuine deed of conveyance, which was made between the complainant Tejoo and a Parsee gentleman, named Muncherjee Framjee, was obtained, and one Aga Mirza, who had since absconded, forged the signature to that document. Ramchunder Sadu-ram, a bond-writer, who was asked to be present on the occasion because it was proposed that he should be one of the attesting witnesses, would tell the jury that he refused to put his signature to the document, which was eventually signed by the second accused. The learned counsel then read the statements of the four accused made by them in the Police Court. The first accused then said that he had mortgaged his property to Tejoo, who passed to him the document in question, and that he had witnesses to prove that the property stood in his name and that he derived the income from the same. The second accused denied having attested the document, the third accused stating that the figures below his signature were not in his handwriting. The fourth accused said it was all false.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Tejoo Khaya, the complainant, examined by Mr. Anderson, said his firm dealt in grain and other commodities. They contracted to purchase the property of the first accused at Worli, and for that purpose caused a battakee to be beaten. One Ludha Coopa made a claim for Rs. 2,000 upon the property, and the first accused said he would settle with him. On the 3rd September, 1891, witness went with the first accused to the office of Mr. Shamroo Pandurang, *solicitor*. The document shown to witness was executed on his handing to his solicitor Rs. 11,000. Various sums were paid by Mr. Shamrao out of that amount in the presence and by direction of the first accused. The second accused was also present and attested the execution of the document. A partition deed was also executed by the first accused and his female relatives, and it was attested by the second accused. A re-conveyance by Cooverbai came from the office of Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama. Witness thereupon took possession of the property, and got the conveyance deed registered. The first accused was allowed to occupy a portion of the house as a tenant, and he executed to witness a rent-note in respect of the rooms he occupied. The witness's signature to the document of 3rd October, 1891, was a forgery. He did not see it until he was shown it in the Small Causes Court. Witness contracted to sell a portion of the land at Worli to Lukhmidas Khimjee in the name of his son Damodhar Lukhmidas, in December, 1892. The land measured 15,800 square yards and was sold at twelve annas a square yard. Witness afterwards brought two suits in the Small Causes Court against the first accused; one for rent and the other for ejectment. On the 7th August, 1893, witness gave his evidence and produced the various documents in the case. The first accused appeared by counsel and solicitor, and witness, on being shewn the forged document of 3rd October, 1891, denied his signature to it. The case was again heard on the 9th August, when the first accused was examined and swore that the signature was the witness's. Afterwards Mr. Ghamat, the accused's counsel, consented to a decree being passed against his client; and a decree was accordingly passed for the witness. The second and fourth accused were present at the hearing.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor, was examined as to the execution of the conveyance deed to Tejoo Khaya and the preparation of the several deeds to carry out that conveyance. On the 3rd September, 1891, the conveyance and other documents were executed in witness's office, and were attested by the second accused and other persons whose signatures they purported to bear. Tejoo Khaya paid Rs. 11,000 at the time.

Ramchandra Sudooba, the owner of a firewood depot, said he was present at the manufacture of the forged note at the house of the fourth accused. Witness was called by the first accused while he was sitting in his depot, and he accompanied him to the house of the fourth accused. He had with him a deed which had been executed between Tejoo Khaya and Muncherjee Framjee. On his handing it to the fourth accused, the latter gave it to Aga Mirza, who looked at Tejoo's signature on the deed and made imitations of it thirteen or fourteen times, and finally wrote Tejoo's signature on the forged document, viz., the deed of re-conveyance of the 3rd October, 1891.

Mr. G. W. Terry, late Superintendent of the School of Art, and now a Government pensioner, said he was frequently called as a witness to compare the handwriting. The signatures of the third accused on the documents shewn the witness were made by the same person, and the date 3-10-91 was in the same handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: My eye-sight is not quite so good as it was. My opinion is sometimes accepted, and sometimes not. I don't think I have ever been called upon to distinguish between the handwriting of figures. I cannot remember an instance.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: There was a similar initial motive in the handwriting of the figures shown the witness.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—1 hogshead whisky, J Connell.
Clan Alpine s—3 casks soft soap, M S Khoswalla.
City of Edinburgh s—2 cases bacon and 3 cases ham, J Connell; 4 cases confectionery, S Nazarally; 125 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.
City of Dundee s—3 cases confectionery, G A Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—35 cases port and sherry wine, D Dadabhoy.
Sadej s—2 cases medicine Bright and Co.
Rome s—1 cases medicine Bright and C.; 3 cases perfumed spirit, J Allarakhia.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—13 cases brandy, M P Batha and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—1 barrel rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.
Surlej s—17 casks brandy C Sorabjee.
Stolzenfels s—1 cask rectified spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee. 3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—23 cases glassware, B S Sajeen; 2 bales writing papers, H Abdoolally; 8 bales tissue papers, Volkart Brothers; 8 cases glassware, E Beg Mahomed.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—5 cases wine, Prier de Saone and Co.
Stolzenfels s—2 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—15 cases beer, Phipson and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

Mecca s, (Bombay)—135 cwts cotton unpressed and 600 cwts wheat.
City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—394 bales cotton, 1,948 cwts cotton unpressed for Bombay, 2727 bales wool, 586 cwts barley, 130 corges hide, 2,000 cwts bones.
Rydal Hall s, (Dunkirk)—178 bales wool, 13,520 cwts rapeseed, &c, 11,505 cwts gingellyseed, 62,210 cwts wheat and 150 lbs tea.
Tuskar s, (Antwerp)—1,255 bales cotton 10,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 19,157 cwts rapeseed gingellyseed, and 48,300 cwts wheat.
Satrunji s, (Bombay)—66 bales cotton, 526 cwts cotton, unpressed, 31 cwts wool, unpressed and 306 cwts rapeseed.
Barque Paula s, (Mauritius)—1,720 cwts wheat.
Country Craft s, (Bombay)—91 cwts wheat and 515 cwts cotton unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—8 pieces prints.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—250 pieces white goods (foreign), and 314 pieces prints (foreign).
Lockslay Hall s, (Liverpool)—450 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 896 pieces white goods (foreign).
Clio s, (Hull via Bomby)—300 pieces prints (foreign).
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg Antwerp and Bremen)—300 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—59 pieces white goods (foreign) and 20 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Dundee s, (Glasgow via Bombay)—3,704 pieces white goods (foreign) and 1,510 pieces prints (foreign).
Kilva s, (Bombay)—224 pieces prints (foreign).
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—760 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 400 pieces white goods (foreign) and 440 pieces prints (foreign) and 1,600 lbs grey yarn (Indian).
Satrunji s, (Bombay)—1,222 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 3,000 lbs grey yarns.
Kola s, (Bombay)—4,947 pieces greay goods (foreign), 15,552 nieces grey goods (Indian) 15,212 pieces white goocs (foreign), 8,177 pieces prints (foreign), 305 pieces prints (Indian), 32,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,000 lbs,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Airtons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

NEWEST PATTERNS in Gents' Silver Studs and Links, Shirt Studs, Re. 1-8 per Set; Links, Rs. 2-8 per Pair; and Full Links, Rs. 4-8. Large Variety.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! 40 Horses will be Sold by Auction to the Highest Bidder at TO-DAY'S Auction, at Government Remount Stables, Churney Road, at 3 P.M.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsurpassed Orange Pekoe, at e. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SINGER & CO'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores. Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—These ROOMS will be CLOSED TO-NIGHT, at 8-15 P.M., punctual. No Orders taken for Dinner after 8 o'clock.

GARDEN, FOR SALE.—380 Pots.—Ferns, Palms, Dracænas Begonias, Coleons, Amaryllis, Batmanthus, etc. Apply "B. B.," care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of Lieut. BRUMBY'S Furniture, Piano, Camera, etc., at No. 2 Market Lines, next to Salvation Hall, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

ON VIEW.—Valuable Garden at "NORTHWALD," Malabar Hill (late Col. Martin's House), TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 7-30 A.M.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN FIRM, an Intelligent and Experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Native preferred. Apply "ASIATIC," care of this Paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS.—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. L. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

THE RENOWNED HOUSE for WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES PEARSES, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box, Rs. 5 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR,—Superb and comfortable, Situated in the Centre of the most Fashionable part of the Hill. Food far above the average. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLES of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable. Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1 per year.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "L. D." care of this Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly ruled. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBLE, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing of Deeds. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. R. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Pennie, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. S. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European pervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of with rawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

Albert Building, Fort.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

THE SALE of the remaining HORSES will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3 p.m., at Kennedy Sea Face, near the Churney Road Station.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 6, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Cast Iron Scrap, Earthenware Bends, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of C. I. scrap, earthenware bends, K. O. empty cases with tins, &c., and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly, W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap and W. iron scrap.

SALE OF COIR ROPES, GUNNY BAGS, CUP-BOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Pragjee Purshotum, Jaithabhoy Purshotum, Bhugwandas Purshotum, Dhurumsey Jaitha, and Narotam Ramji, traded as Duramsey Jaitha and Co., adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Katha Bazaar, Mandvie, near the Musjid, consisting Dry ginger, waste, coir in bundles and coir ropes, gunny bags, cupboards, gadi and pillows, mohta boxes, couch, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 6, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

SATURDAY'S latest telegraphic news through Reuter, calling for notice in this column, was chronicled in our report under that morning's date, and no further market advices are since to hand through that channel.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	3,57,685
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	99,935
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	8,65,366
Government Securities	Dec.	"	9,58,726
Other authorized "	Nil		Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	2,55,394
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Dec.	"	7,23,376
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,91,163
Cash.....	Inc.	"	2,55,549

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. in the earlier part of last week, has had the effect of stemming the outflow of Money from the Bank's coffers, the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, disclosing an increase in the Cash Balance of some 2½ lakhs, at 112 1/8 lakhs. There had again been considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits in the week under notice, though to much smaller extent than for several weeks previously, and there has been some increase in Loans; but, on the other hand, instead of the customary addition, the figures which we give above show a material falling off in Bills Discounted, making the net increase in trade requirements only about three lakhs, compared with very much larger figures in several preceding weeks. The Cash Balance was farther reduced last week by withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and by a material increase in the balances with other Banks; but, as will be seen these items were more than covered by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of 9½ lakhs.

COTTON has been dull here to-day, at a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices, business in both directions having been upon a moderate scale. Exporters have contracted for 400 bales of "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 216; and they have bought 1,000 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 180-83; 150 Bengal at 168-71; and 50 Khundwa, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have contracted for 1,000 Broach for March delivery at Rs. 214; and have bought 250 ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 170; and 100 old Bhownugger, at Rs. 135 per candy.

When this morning's official telegrams were despatched from the Cotton-growing districts the weather was cloudy and unseasonable in portions of the Bengal and Oomra circles. At Broach, where picking had become general, and where arrivals had begun, the quality was not satisfactory and an easterly wind prevailed with an insufficient dew fall. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, and the exotic Cotton plants could scarcely look worse than they did; but on the other hand, the indigenous Cotton could scarcely look better. Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Dhollera; and at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, the crop estimate was a half to five-eighths.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,113	bales.
Wheat	10,469	cwts.
Linseed	10,170	"
Rapeseed	6,101	"
Gingelly	11,071	"
Poppyseed	655	"
Groundnuts	12,022	"
Rice	13,082	"

FREIGHTS are very firm for February and early March loading. The Rockabill (s) for February loading, has been fixed at 21s. per ton; the Eton (s) for early March loading, at 20s. 3d. per ton; and the Skidby (s) for April-May loading, at 19s. 6d. per ton—all for one picked port, including Hamburg.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 7-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but we have not heard of any Merchants' Bills coming out at the latter rate, and a moderate demand springing up from the Bazaar, and from bullion dealers, rates again gave way 1-32d. From Calcutta, however, we hear that rates there were, if anything, firmer than on Saturday; but the business passing here to-day has been very limited; while quotations for Bar Silver are about ¼ lower, in sympathy with those from London, and we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 7-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 3-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 2 9-32d.		"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 3/8 to 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1-51¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opening at 102 3-8 to 7-16 for Money and 102 5-8 for Account, for Fours, the market has been dull throughout the day but without much further change in quotations, the cash price leaving off at 100 3-8. The new 3 ½ per Cents are still quoted at par.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day, almost entirely in favour of buyers, as shown by our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at 1,137½ *ex-div.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	60 5-16
Bar Silver	30 7-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 3 compared with the statement of January 27, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 27. Rs.	Jan. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	46,33,279	42,81,591
Do. do. at Branches	26,05,078	27,05,011
Other Deposits	2,75,32,589	2,63,67,203
Post Bills	9,123	9,123
Cash Credits, undrawn	24,58,608	27,00,622
Rs. ..	5,25,94,955	5,17,13,833
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,07,45,832	97,87,106
Cash Credits on do. do.	65,32,430	65,36,324
Loans do. do.	58,81,201	61,36,599
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,83,42,715	1,73,14,340
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps &c.	21,841	21,841
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	27,595	3,12,668
Cash and Currency Notes	1,03,56,481	1,12,12,030
Rs. ..	5,25,94,955	5,17,13,833

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Mouimein route to Siam right.
Cable Singapore Saigon interrupted, consequently.
Communication with China is cut off. The only route at present open is via Amoor.
Mails for Madagascar close at Durbar 8 a. m. February 8th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 4.

10 p.m.	77·0

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

8 a.m.	72·9
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROCKEN—January 29, at Hunchi Betta Estate, Polli Betta, South Coorg, the wife of W A F Brocken, of a daughter.
CASSELS—February 1, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev J Wilberforce Cassels, M A, Chaplain to H M's Indian Government, of a daughter.
FOSTER—January 24, at Meerut, the wife of Sergeant-Major Foster, of a son.
GREEN—January 22, at Umballa, the wife of Conductor T Green Commissariat Department, of twins (sons) prematurely.
HAIG—January 19, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Lieutenant Wolseley Haig, Assistant Commissioner, Berar of a daughter.
KER—January 23, at Abu Road Station, Rajputana, the wife of Thomas Ker, of a son.
LOVERIDGE—January 29, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain Loveridge, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.
MCARTHUR—January 30, at 20, Sooclia Sankpath Lane, the wife of James McArthur, of a son.

DEATHS.

RICKETTS—January 23, at Balasore, Geraldine Isabel, wife of W R Ricketts, Manager, Nalgiri State, Orissa, aged 43 years.
TUCKER—At Durban Natal, Eleanor Isabella, wife of Captain H Tucker, youngest daughter of the late Robert Lyall, formerly of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1894.

THE Army Book for the British Empire, just published by her Majesty's Stationery Office, is a work which reflects the highest credit on Lieutenant-General W. H. Goodenough and Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Dalton, both of the Royal Artillery, who, aided by many contributors, have produced a work indispensable to military men and of great interest to civilians. The purpose of the book is to afford to the public a comprehensive knowledge of the British Army and the new military system. To do this effectually the authors give a historical resumé of all that relates to the different components of the Army, so that the reader may understand the spirit and traditions of the particular arm described. A further aid to the right understanding of the subject is the comparison made with the military organization of the other Powers of Europe, showing what has been done and how the modern military system has been gradually evolved from pre-existing conditions. The Continental system has undoubtedly influenced the military re-organization which has taken place in Great Britain during the last twenty years, but it has not been closely followed, and the differences between our system and that prevailing in the other great States are, perhaps necessarily, very considerable. One effect of the modern innovation, which makes every citizen liable to military service, has been to render the public at large in continental countries directly conversant with questions of military organization, while encouraging and diffusing an active interest in all that relates to the efficiency and welfare of the army. Something of the same thing prevails in Great Britain with respect to the navy, but the authors regret that with the army the public interest and knowledge are not so general. One result is that the British legislature which has the ultimate control of the Army, does not possess the critical knowledge which is well-nigh universal amongst statesmen in Continental Assemblies, and is less able to grasp what is essential for the well-being and efficiency of the military forces of the country. The authors might have pointed their moral by a reference to the fact that no Continental Assembly ever permitted outside agitation to interfere with the sanitary measures necessary for the hygiene of the rank-and-file, as was the case in the British Army when a vote of the House of Commons sent up in the course of twelve months the numbers of invalided from three per cent. to forty-eight per cent.

Throughout all history the English people have been jealous and distrustful of the army, regarding it as a possible instrument of despotic power. The present standing army dates from the days of Charles II., when six regiments of horse and six of foot, numbering five thousand men in all were kept up. In William III.'s time the army was increased by Parliament, subject to the condition that it should exist only from year to year, the Mutiny Act lapsing if Parliament did not see proper to renew it at the end of every twelve months. For another hundred years Parliament refused to provide barracks lest the Crown should be encouraged to keep up an unnecessary force. The idea was that an army should be raised for a war, and disbanded when peace was restored. The rank-and-file were largely recruited from the jails, and discipline maintained by harsh punishments. Fraud was rampant, and while the common soldier was cheated of his pay and prize-money, the Government also was cheated by false returns. As the authors say truly enough the frauds on the Government and the harsh treatment of the soldier took deep root in the memories of the people, and generated a distrust and detestation of the military profession, which survives even to the present day, when things are on a very different footing. Things took a turn for the better when Mr. Burke's Act was passed in 1783; it put an end to the contract system, by which every colonel virtually took a contract for the up-keep of the regiment and made what he could out of it. On the conclusion of the American War in that year the army was reduced to 17,000 men, at which strength it remained until 1793-94, when the French Revolution led to an increase destined to assume immense proportions before the year 1815 closed the circle of revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. It is interesting to note that short service in the British Army is by no means a modern invention. Under Queen Anne a three-years' term prevailed; in 1745 two years, and during the American War enlistment was for three years, or till peace was proclaimed. A hundred years ago a regular army, including the force required in India, numbered 57,000 men. Seven years later 150,000 were under arms, in the line and in the militia. Mr. Pitt endeavoured to make the militia a feeder to the army, but it was found that volunteering from the militia into the line was illegal. Strange to say, the law remained the same for over half-a-century, and when during the Crimean War the Secretary of State gave bounties to some thirty thousand militia men who passed into the army, prosecutions were instituted to recover the penalties incurred. All down the century we failed to attain success in the endeavours spasmodically made to create a system of reserves, without which a modern army must find itself in a very bad way when it is suddenly called upon to take the field and keep it. The transfer of the direct government of India to the Crown in 1857 greatly accentuated the difficulties inherent in such a state of things. The British Army had thenceforth to provide the entire European garrison of India, the strength of which nearly equals the force kept on foot in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, Malta and the Colonies. In the time of the East India Company a local European army was enlisted by the Crown, the recruits being transferred to the Company for a sum agreed upon. It numbered about 10,000 men, while the Queen's troops were 30,000. These forty thousand were at that time deemed sufficient to leaven 155 regiments of Native Infantry, and 21 of Native Cavalry, numbering 240,000 native troops all told. The disproportion was manifestly perilous, and on the suppression of the Mutiny it was decided that the European force should be augmented and the native curtailed, so that henceforth the proportion should be as one to two.

A further innovation was decided upon under circumstances which did not conduce to a calm consideration of all the interests involved. It was decided that the Company's European troops should be incorporated in the British Army, and that no local European force should be maintained The change was decided upon in opposition to the views of the Government of India, Lord Canning being at that time the Governor-General. Sir Henry Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, was strongly in favour of the maintenance of a local force, and ably seconded the efforts of Lord Canning to make that view prevail in the Royal Commission which was appointed to consider the question. The Duke of Cambridge and the majority of the Commission took the opposite view, influenced chiefly by the representations of the officers of the Queen's Service, who looked disdainfully on the Company's officers. When Napoleon levelled his sarcasms at Sir Arthur Wellesley as a Sepoy General, he was employing the vocabulary in habitual use amongst the Royal officers when speaking of the officers of the Honorable Company's Service. Lord Canning desired to maintain an arrangement which gave the Government of India a force under their own control, which could not be withdrawn from the country to meet an emergency ten thousand miles away, a danger of which the Government was always apprehensive, and not without reason. Lord Canning proposed to raise for Bengal thirty local battalions of European Infantry, which would enable the Queen's troops serving in that part of British India to be reduced to fifteen battalions. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were to be garrisoned by local and Royal troops in the same proportion. Under this scheme the whole of the Artillery in India, and most of the European Cavalry would be local. The presence of the Queen's troops would serve at once as an example and a restraint upon the local battalions, the superior numerical strength of which would prevent its being regarded as an inferior force and losing prestige. Sir William Mansfield, the Chief of the Staff, in the belief that the retention of the local Army has been decided upon confined his evidence mainly to reasons for the periodical visits of the Queen's Regiments to India to give an example of tone and discipline to the local regiments. The minority of the Royal Commission maintained that a powerful local army is necessary to the permanence of our rule. Among the advantages of such a body the Government of India would be provided with officers who could when needed be employed with the native troops or in the government of the country. Without such a source of supply, they contended, the native regiments would be—and in point of fact now are—under-officered. Lord Canning and the minority also claimed for the local force that it would be less costly than a force which comes and goes continually, the coming and going involving a heavy and wholly unprofitable expenditure. The men of that day did not foresee that the cost would be so largely increased as it has been by the practice of sending out to India battalions of boy-recruits who are decimated by typhoid fever before they are a year in the country. His views were over-ruled, and we have had ever since a military system which is so costly and burdensome that the Government of India and the Secretary of State find it almost impossible to raise the wherewithal to meet the Home Charges.

THE progress of Western civilisation in Burma is clearly reflected in the recently-issued Administration Report. It is a report which, while satisfactory in some respects, is just as distressing in others, and it serves to demonstrate the many difficulties Government will have to overcome before Burma can be said to be on the same level as other parts of the Empire. The report tells of the decrease of the military element and the increase of the civil in the maintenance of law and order. In the year under report another large reduction in the Upper Burma Military Police was effected, sixteen companies being transferred to the Army, and the expenditure reduced by eight lakhs of rupees. The re-organization of the Indian portion of the Lower Burma force was carried out, and the beat patrol system developed. Where formerly order was maintained at the point of the bayonet, ordinary methods of dealing with offences are now found effectual, and though the returns of crime look somewhat more formidable on paper, they may be regarded as indicative of increased police efficiency and the efficacy of modern methods. The apparent increase of crime naturally gave additional work to the existing staff of Magistrates and Judges, and in order to reduce the tendency of the criminal classes to take advantage of more lenient repressive measures, it was found necessary to augment sentences somewhat. Though serious crime in Lower Burma is shown to have increased, that in Upper Burma reveals no appreciable alteration. A growing appreciation of the value of civil justice is a satisfactory feature of the year, the number of suits instituted in Lower Burma rising from thirty-six to forty-two thousand. The courts, it is not surprising to learn, were unable to keep pace with the increase of business; the average duration of cases rose, and there was a balance of pretty nearly two thousand cases to carry over to a new year. From Upper Burma come even more satisfactory reports. The number of civil suits continued to increase. The Upper Burman Myooks improved in law and procedure, and business was promptly disposed of. Appeals diminished; and though the Civil Procedure Code has not yet been introduced, there is good reason to believe that the time is not far distant when it will be. Local self-government is making some headway, and whilst Lower Burma has twenty-five municipalities Upper Burma has fifteen. Trade continues good, public works are constantly being carried out, railways and telegraphs extending and the public revenues becoming more considerable. Little progress during the past year was made in sanitation, the year being generally unhealthy, owing to cholera and other epidemics, which required the whole attention of sanitary officers and the village headmen, and municipalities were not in a position to undertake fresh works. But dispensaries grew in popularity in both sections of the Province, and between 1889 and 1892 the attendance of patients at the Upper Burma hospitals rose from seventy to a hundred and fifty-eight thousand. Education cannot be said to have made much progress. This was chiefly due to the unfortunate hostility of some high Buddhist ecclesiastics, which caused the loss of ten thousand pupils and the closing of thirteen hundred schools.

ANOTHER of the valuable series of compilations on the industrial products of the country from the pen of Mr. Thurston, at present officiating as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, has just come to hand. It has reference to "Bhabar grass and the trade in it." The botanical identification of this grass was for long uncertain, but the late General Munro, then the greatest living British authority on grasses, pronounced it not a species of sedge as it had been deemed, but a close connection of the Esparto grass of Spain and the Alfa of Algeria. It is found only on poor soils in broken country, and in the Central Provinces, Northern India, on the lower slopes of the Himalayas, and the Siwalik Hills, Oudh, Nepaul, and Sikkim. The hills along the Ganges as well as Afghanistan furnish crops of greater or less dimensions. The value of this grass for paper-making has now been widely declared, though some years ago when tried by a well-known north of England paper-maker, it was by him considered doubtful whether counting cost of collection and carriage it could ever enter successfully into competition with Esparto. The Lucknow Paper Mills, it appears, also tried it with the same result—a complaint as to its high price. But if carefully cultivated and trimmed before being sent to the mills it might, the proprietors of the mill believed, prove a good and cheap enough fibre for paper-making purposes. It is, however, now used to a considerable extent for rope-making as well as the manufacture of house brooms. But within the last ten years it has been more extensively used for paper-making purposes, and the yellow paper used in the bazaars for native correspondence is produced from it. Mr. Thurston is inclined to believe that the trade in the grass is capable of more extensive and profitable cultivation. The possibilities of supply from the Siwaliks are enormous. But none of the Forest Department officers who have recently been consulted, appear even yet to anticipate that any great measure of success would attend efforts to export it with a view to competition with Esparto. However, in redirecting attention to the subject, some new light may be brought to bear upon, and manufacturers interested may be induced to carry out further experiments.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, Commanding Bombay District, will proceed to Baroda and Surat on the 11th instant, on inspection duty, and Colonel Scott, Commanding 5th Bombay Light Infantry, will command the station during his absence. Captain J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian insurgents have captured Curitiba after inflicting a loss of two hundred men on the Government troops.

A NEW BARONET.

Mr. E. Burne-Jones, Associate Royal Academy, has been created a Baronet.

Mr. G. F. Watts, Royal Academician, was offered a like honour, but declined it.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has arrived in England all well. On his arrival he was interviewed, and described the Simultaneous Examinations Resolution as the first conquest of the hearts of the Indian people by Great Britain; and he earnestly hoped that nothing would be done to impair its effect.

EXECUTION OF VAILLANT.

PARIS, FEB. 5.

Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, was executed to-day. He cried out up to the last moment "Death to the Bourgeoisie" and "Long Live Anarchy."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, FEB. 5.

General Martinez Campos has arrived at Morocco City, where he has been received with the utmost pomp.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5.

The Maharaja of Mysore arrived at Allahabad on Sunday to bathe in the Ganges to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shone, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Deputy Director for Fortifications in the Military Department during the absence of Colonel Broadfoot on leave.

Captain C. E. Johnson, 36th Bengal Infantry, at present employed in British Central Africa, will rejoin his regiment in India next month: another officer will be sent from India to succeed him in Africa.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

The Draft Copyright Bill, prepared in the Imperial Legislative Department, will probably be despatched to the Secretary of State to obtain the views of the Board of Trade on its provisions.

BATTALION CHANGES.

It has been arranged that the 1st Battalion Shropshire Regiment, now at Hongkong, shall be brought on the Indian establishment, the move taking place during the next relief season. The Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Calcutta, which had been nineteen years in India, will proceed to Hongkong, remaining there about a year before going home. The Shropshire will presumably be stationed at Fort William on their arrival in this country.

INSPECTOR OF SUB-MARINE DEFENCES IN INDIA.

Captain H. E. Tyler, R. E., has been appointed Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences in India for a term of five years in succession to Major P. G. Von Donop, R. E., who will be granted the local rank of Major, while holding it. Captain Tyler is at present employed as Inspector of Sub-Marine Mining Stores at the War Office and the Secretary of State for India has selected him as Major Von Donop's successor upon the recommendation of the authorities at the War Office.

THE NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The North Lushai Hills are now in such a peaceful state, that it is not considered necessary to maintain a military garrison among the tribesmen. The detachment of the 18th Bengal Infantry, now holding Aijal, will be withdrawn next month, and re-join their head-quarters at Silchar. The military police will, in future, hold the Aijal post.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pitman, Superintendent, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, proceeds home on nineteen months' leave this week, his place being taken by Mr. Maclean, just returned from furlough.

On the transfer of Messrs. Allen and Landon to head-quarters, Telegraph Department, on April 1st, Mr. Hensley will be appointed Government Electrician and Mr. Berrington will be posted as Superintendent at Lucknow.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The following are likely to be the starters for the Civil Service Cup:—Nellie II, Carlton, Rainbow, Mignonne, Wee Lassie, Parakarethu or Beeswing, David II. out of Negus, Mite, and Parvo and the Brat Parvati, and Maid Marion.

The book-makers have not yet arrived, so no proper market has yet opened. The race will be one of the best, and most open ever witnessed for the Cup. Lucknow is very full, and every train is bringing fresh arrivals.

THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

The *Morning Post* says that it is not at all unlikely that Lord Elgin will elect to remain permanently in the hill capital, and so abolish the iniquitous exodus. Correspondence has taken place with the different Administrations as to the feasibility of adopting a similar reform universally, and the North-West Provinces Government has already replied that it is prepared to stay permanently at Naini Lal.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

Details of the murderous assault on Colonel Horsford, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, by a life-convict, state that the attack was made during the assault-at-arms, on the Port Blair Cricket Ground, when the Chief Commissioner was sitting in the Gymkhana among ladies, including his wife. All other gentlemen had left the Gymkhana building to watch the sack-race. The convict flung himself on the Chief Commissioner, having a sharp formidable knife in each hand, and inflicting a dozen serious wounds on his head, shoulders, and chopping off two of his fingers. An alarm being given, the gentlemen returned, when the convict was seized by Messrs. Buchanan, Forest, Mercer, and Foss of the 26th Madras Infantry and Mr. F. Gayer of the Commissariat Department. The Colonel is reported to be doing well.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 5.

The evidence of Krapashanker was concluded to-day. One witness out of the two sets of the Veraval Hindus and Musalmans sent to examine the wounded Musalmans of the Patan riots was next examined. The examination-in-chief of Manibhai, Patan Vahivatdar, was commenced. It was not concluded when the court rose.

A BILL imposing a tax on tobacco has been introduced into the German Reichstag, its object being to raise funds for meeting the increased expenditure entailed by the new Army Bill. The measure is not expected to pass.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

"THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP."

"THE Mitchell-Corbett fight" must surely be a familiar line of big print to the average man who devours his breakfast and the morning newspaper at the same time. The average man, even with his modicum of sense, may not have troubled himself to read all the extraordinary American cable-grams which have found their way to England concerning this matter, but information can be had daily in the most respectable of publications. With a verisimilitude to veracity these telegraphic messages contradict each other with perfect consistency. To find two of them agreeing would be a journalistic phenomenon. I was lunching in a big restaurant the other day when one fellow at our table soliloquised thus:—"The Mitchell-Corbett-fight.—Umph.—What a farce?" A little wizened man on my right, whom you would never suspect of taking an interest in the "noble art," gasped in the midst of his soup, "Do you think they will fight." This simple question evoked variety of answers. One said "Not they," a second replied "Never in this world," and a third made answer "Not if they know it, my boy," while a fourth interpolated "Of course, they will. I'll bet you they meet and that Corbett wins." Personally, I don't care a jot whether they fight or who is proclaimed the victor. No doubt I am an unpatriotic English sportsman, but this is to my mind a sickening business. It has been so from the commencement, and will probably remain so to the end. The coming contest is frequently referred to as the "World's championship," but how this can be I don't see, considering that Peter Jackson, who is probably the most skilful man in the world, is standing on one side in the hope of meeting the victor next June. We must not forget that Jackson, when he was not physically fit to enter the ring, fought a draw with Corbett, who has whipped both Sullivan and Kilrain, and that if anyone is entitled to the euphonious title of "Champion of the World"—excepting Corbett—that man is Peter Jackson, who, by his exploits both in Australia, England, and America, has done something to earn the title. And yet Jackson has to wait, has to grow older, and maybe lose his opportunity of again facing Corbett while Mr. Charles Mitchell, of London, struts his hour upon the fistic arena. First of all then with Jackson, a passive but interested spectator, this "great fight" cannot be a world's championship.

THE ADVENT OF CHARLES MITCHELL.

Secondly, I personally cannot recognise the claims of Charles Mitchell to the position he now aspires to, and by public favour occupies. Who is Charles Mitchell? What has he done to honestly pose as the representative of England? Why has he succeeded in attracting a certain amount of attention to himself? I will endeavour to answer these questions. Mitchell is electro-plated "Brummagem" ware. He has actually done little or nothing to enable him to pose as a champion fighter, and the secret of the success he has achieved is owing to his ability and smartness as a showman. Pray make no mistake about this. Mitchell is courageous, and is what is described in the advertising columns as a "pushing young man." He will be to the front, and if either his tongue or his pen can keep him in the public view he will not readily be lost to sight. As a "showman" Charles Mitchell is not many pounds behind the Phineas T. Barnum or Sir Augustus Harris, and for this he deserves credit. But let us analyse Mr. Mitchell's claims and pretentions a little further. He was born in Birmingham on November 24, 1861, and was brought up as a polisher—a French polisher, I blieve. Always of a pugnacious and pugilistic temperament, Charles Mitchell was not slow to pick up boxing in the sparring saloons which used to abound in the capital of the Midlands. Next he found his way to London and frequented such resorts of the "short-haired fraternity" as Nat Langham's and old Bill Richardson's. Mitchell showed himself a smart and tricky boxer, as he undoubtedly is. He won several competitions with the gloves, and was selected for a fight with the bare fists to please the patrician supporters of pugilism during the Ascot meeting of 1881. On this June day he was pitted against a man of some reputation in Jack Burke, a Surrey-sider, who afterwards made a much greater name. Even then Burke was clever, was heavier than Mitchell, and stood well over him. As I have said, however, Mitchell is not wanting in pluck, and he flinched not. The battle was declared a draw owing to the appearance of the police, but Mitchell held his own, and was as likely to win at the moment of interruption as Burke. Some three years later Corbett met Burke, but more of this anon.

FIRST MEETING OF MITCHELL AND SULLIVAN.

Early in the "eighties" Billy Madden, known to fame as manager to the great Boston, bouncer and boxer John L. Sullivan, had a disagreement with the latter. Madden, charitable as such men usually are when once their hatred is aroused, determined to try and find a fighter who could humiliate his former protege. With this idea in view Mr. Madden came to Old England on a tour in search of a prize pugilist. This was a more difficult task than any of Dr. Syntax's three tours in search of a wife. Mr. Madden organised a competition under Queensberry rules, and some 32 aspirants to fame sent in their names. Opposed to the best of such as England could then produce, Mitchell came out the winner of the tourney. In the final bout he thrashed Dick Roberts, although an extra round was required to settle the merits of the pair. Then he was taken in triumph to the States for the purpose of meeting Sullivan. The incident recalls the well-known picture of "Dignity and Impudence," for at that time before "John L." was spoiled by flattery and wrecked by drink he was a marvellous man. At his best Sullivan was the "daddy of 'em all." This is not my opinion, but the conviction of an Englishman who has had the gloves on with him and fought a draw with Kilrain. In Sullivan's published Reminiscences Mitchell is referred to as one of the two "'Artful Dodgers' imported from England especially to 'knock out the Boston giant.'" The other gentleman was Mr. Joseph Collins, better known as "Tug Wilson," of Leicester. However, Mitchell having met several of the lessers lights of America, appeared in the ring against Sullivan at Madison square Gardens, on the 14th of May, 1883. "The Sportsman," referring to this match, when Sullivan came to England, declared that "Sullivan had Mitchell lying prostrate at his mercy in the beginning of the third round, when Police Captain Williams ordered Sullivan to desist, fearing Mitchell would be permanently injured." Above all, let us be fair, and I don't think this summary does Mitchell justice. Mitchell, in this meeting, distinguished himself by his clever work, and one should not forget that this had of 22, who weighed then 11st., knocked Sullivan, a man of 14st., clean off his legs. In fact, Mitchell bustled the Boston boy about a lot, and it is just possible that he might have had the best of the contest had it been finished, but he would never have secured a verdict. In his recollections, Sullivan endeavours to discount this knock-down blow by declaring that his legs got crossed, and he was as easy to fell as a chair. Sullivan afterwards offered to bet 1,000 dollars that he would stand in his usual position, with his hands tied behind him, and let Mitchell hit him twelve times without once knocking him out of position. Sullivan may say what he likes, but Mitchell was described after the fight, by a cute Yankee judge of the game, as "a very good man." There was a great assembly at Madison Square Gardens that day. Not a seat was to be had. A spectator, describing the gathering, said:—"Men who doze in obligatory pews on Sunday, to the soothing accompaniment of a clerical homily, struggled eagerly to see these Christians pound each other. Men eminent in the higher walks of life lent the warrant of their presence to an exhibition of fistic skill, which for once was stripped of the attributes which make such shows reprehensible." While he was in America Charles Mitchell repeatedly talked of meeting "John L." again, but talking was all he did. Sullivan several times offered Mitchell £1,000 to meet him for six rounds in private, but Mitchell determined to keep such laurels as he had gained. It is evident that Sullivan thought something of Madden's find, or he would not have proffered such terms.

THE SECOND MEETING OF SULLIVAN AND MITCHELL.

From May 14, 1883, until March 10, 1888, Charles Mitchell contrived to keep himself in the front rank of pugilists without doing anything but sparring with James Smith, Kilrain, and other boxers of more or less repute. In 1888 Mitchell succeeded in obtaining a magnificent advertisement by meeting Sullivan in the prize ring. After abusing each other in columns of choice letterpress, and argle-bargling for months, the two signed articles to meet for £500 aside, under London prize fring rules in a 24 feet ring. The meeting took place on a cold and blustering Saturday on Baron Rothschild's grounds at Chatilly in France, and resulted as every boy knows in a draw. Sullivan was not well versed in the Rules of the London Prize Ring, while Mitchell was quite au fait with the regulations, and took every advantage that he could. Of course, I am not so foolish as to say that he was not justified in doing so. I never read of such a ludicrous fight as this. Indeed it can hardly be called a fight, for Mitchell was generally running round the ring in the hope of wearing his bigger opponent out. Sullivan said that Mitchell wore "a track like a sheep run" round the ring, and asserted that if they had been in a 16 feet ring and if he had not hurt his right arm, he would have whipped Mitchell. There is much virtue in it, as Shakespere says. Well in my opinion the performance was no credit to either of the men, and the only fact that Mitchell demonstrated was that he was not afraid to enter a ring presumably for the object of a knuckle fight with Sullivan. Instead of being a fight, it was a go-as-you-please race, and Mitchell proved himself an able long distance pugilist. Since this event Mitchell has had more sparring with James Mace, Frank Slavin, and others, but I cannot say that he has done anything but maintain an easily made reputation. Now compare the career of Mitchell with that of Tom Sayers, James Mace, or any other old time champion of England, and see how he stands. Mitchell, as I have already intimated, is a clever boxer, is courageous, and has excellent abilities as a showman, but I cannot see that his record entitles him to fight for the "World's Championship," or to pose as a really scientific pugilist. His only fights with fists have been with Jack Burke and Sullivan. The one was a draw and the other a fiasco. The greatest tribute to Mitchell is the fact that for twelve years he has occupied so prominent a position, and that England and America are both content to accept him as a representative man.

A SKETCH OF CORBETT'S CAREER.

The Yankees are very fond of giving their popular "pugs" pet names. John C. Heenan was the Benicia boy. Sullivan was the Boston boy; and James John Corbett is known as "Pompadour Jim" and "Dandy Jim" because he is proud of his personal appearance. Mitchell's opponents, James John Corbett, is the son of Patrick Corbett, an Irishman, in business in San Francisco as a livery stablekeeper and undertaker. He is one of a family of twelve, and was born in 1866, but as three different months, June, September, and November, have been mentioned as the date of his birth, I will leave the exact date open. Corbett, having received a fair education, entered the Nevada Bank of San Francisco at the age of 13, and was engaged there for several years. This is why he is so often called the ex-bank clerk. At 14 he joined an amateur boxing club and won numerous competitions. When he was not yet 18—and still at the bank—he saw Sullivan fight George Robinson in his native city, and Corbett has stated that on that night he got his first lesson in practical and professional pugilism. He was soon dubbed a professional, and really did reluctantly join the ranks of the paid fighters, and met Jack Burke, with whom he made a draw. The father strongly objected to his son becoming a professional pugilist, but "Pompadour Jim" had his own way. He defeated McCaffrey, who afterwards came to England, as well as Choynski, while at the New Orleans Club in February, 1890, Corbett conquered Kilrain in six rounds. Then, in May, 1891, he consented to meet Peter Jackson in a contest for endurance at the Californian Athletic Club, which put up £2,000. Lorbett's father, who did not like his boy being a fighter, strongly objected to his consenting to meet a man of colour. He threatened to have his lad arrested, but Corbett took his father on one side and said "I have signed an agreement to meet Jackson. True, he is a coloured man, and I appreciate your feeling; but I have signed and must fight or break my word and disgrace myself. If you still object I shall go to Australia and fight there. Now I am sure you do not want me to leave home and mayhap be refused fairplay in a strange country." The elder Corbett eventually gave way, and after fighting 61 rounds the match was declared a draw. Jackson is generally believed not to have been himself on that occasion, but he managed to hold his own. Now Peter Jackson is waiting for Corbett again. Jackson admits that Corbett is a wonderfully scientific man, and very fast both with hands and feet. In September, 1892, Corbett met Sullivan, and after 21 rounds the former was declared the winner, the contest lasting 1 hour 21 minutes. Sullivan's only chance was to knock his man out early in the battle. This he could not do, and was thoroughly whipped. Corbett has fought some battles, and has never known defeat.

WHO WILL WIN?

The fight between Mitchell and Corbett should take place next week, the 25th being the day appointed. I have some sort of an idea that Mitchell will endeavour to meet his antagonist. His father-in-law "Pony Moore," is just about reaching America to see the fight, and Mrs. Mitchell and family have gone to New York. Besides, Mitchell has everything to gain and not much to lose. Mitchell is in his 33rd year and must retire from the ring before long. Moreover, according to Corbett, Mitchell will receive 14,500 dollars if he loses. What would the old pugilists have thought of such an arrangement as this? The fight is for 20,000 dollars! Sayers and Heenan fought for £200 a-side. The modern gladiator is well paid. Who do I think will win? Why Corbett. Mitchell has turned 32, stands 5ft. 8¼in., and weighs 12 stones. Corbett is nearly five years younger, four inches taller, and nearly a stone and a half heavier. Corbett has greater reach altogether and not to state the case too strongly, is quite as clever as Mitchell. Corbett has the better record, and is exceedingly quick. He believes, to quote his own words, that "quickness is a greater fighter than strength," and his marvellous swiftness must tell a tale. He has, too, led an exceedingly temperate life, so that taking one consideration with another I look upon Corbett as the more likely to prove the victor on account of his youth, height, weight, reach, science, quickness and tactics, to say nothing of his temperate life. These are my frank opinions. My wish is that the most scientific man may triumph regardless of nationality. And may, the winner meet Jackson at the National Sporting Club, London, next June.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the representatives of the various schools belonging to the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association held on Saturday last, the following colours were finally adopted by the schools concerned:—Anglo-Portuguese School (black, red and yellow); Anjuman-i-Islam School (green with badge on embroidered crescent); Bombay and Chandanwady High School (black and white); Byramjee Jijibhai Charitable Institution (brown and white); Cathedral High School (white trimmed with blue badge: a Bishop's mitre); Elphinstone High School (pink and white); Fort High School (navy blue and white stripes); Free General Assembly's Institution (red and white); John Connon High School (white with badge: Thistle); Mahim Scottish Orphanage (red Lion rampant on a yellow shield); New High School (chocolate with badge white periwinkle); Proprietary High School (black and light blue); Robert Money Institution (dark blue and stripes); Scottish High School (white with badge, unicorn rampant); Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution (black and pink); St. Mary's Institution (red, white and blue), St. Peter's Boys' School (black and red); St. Xavier's High School (dark blue with yellow stripes); Parsi Orphanage, (Persian blue). We have been requested to announce that the entries for the forthcoming sports will close on Monday next, the 12th inst.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL WESTMACOTT, Commanding at Kirkee, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District.

COLONEL SHEPPARD, Deputy Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, proceeds on one year's furlough, preparatory to retirement on the 1st March. Captain Anderson will succeed him in Poona, Captain Owen-Owen relieving Captain Anderson at Mian Mir.

HOW ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE IS OBTAINED.

A CORRESPONDENT, in whose *bona-fides* we have confidence, sends us the following from Jeypore:—

Sir,—When the Royal Commission on Opium was sitting in Jeypore, Rajpootana, on the 29th January, four men were brought forward to give evidence in favour of the prohibition of opium. Next day three of the men made statements, showing the reasons which had induced them to give this evidence, and as their statements have, I am told, been sent to the Royal Commission, a translation of them may, perhaps, interest your readers.

Translation of the statement made by Chotey Khan, son of Khan Mahomed:—

"I am an inhabitant of Hindoun, in Jaypore territory. I was strolling in the Manak Chauk Bazaar, when two European gentlemen and a Native Christian came up to me and asked me to accompany them to the dak bungalow. The Native Christian was the very man who acted as my interpreter before the Royal Commission. Asgarali, a meat-seller, was also with them. On reaching the dak bungalow they asked me to follow them in a carriage to the Ram Niwas Garden, where, on arrival, I was asked to enter the hall, but I at first declined to do so, because I was daunted by the presence of so many officers, who were sitting there, whereupon the European gentlemen remonstrated with me, and made me to enter the hall along with the Hakim and Asgar Ali and a Hindu lad. The European gentlemen had already tutored me to say, when questioned by the Commission, that the use of opium is injurious. According to their advice, therefore, I stated before the Commission that opium-eating was injurious to health, and that I had heard it denounced by my father, who was a habitual opium-eater, and also by others. I cannot read and write. I made the above statement just as I was tutored to say. I got one rupee at the hands of the Hakim for this piece of service. I do not at all know whether the use of opium is productive of good or bad effects. I am uneducated. At the persuasion of the two European gentlemen, and the temptation of the reward of a rupee, I was led to appear before the Commission here to give my evidence against opium. I am not employed in Risala Deelan, I am only a day-labourer; but the European gentlemen, however, advised me to state before the Commission that I was employed in the Tehsil Department as a peon, and I accordingly made the same statement before the Commission.

(Sd.) CHOTEY KHAN."

January 30, 1894.

Translation of the statement made by Dhanna Lal, son of Bala Bux, Brahmin, of Jeypore:—

"On the 29th January, 1894, Hakim Abdul Ghafur met me at Kaiser Randi's house, near the Sanguaneer Gate. This man (Abdul Ghafur), who was for some time in medical attendance on Durjan Lal, during his illness, took me to the dak bungalow, and there introduced me to two European gentlemen, who promised to pay me for the day, and took me in a hackney carriage to the Ram Niwas Garden. Hakim Abdul Ghafur and two other Mahomedans, whose names I do not know, did also go with me in the same carriage. They (the European gentlemen) induced me to say before the Royal Commission that I was formerly in the habit of eating opium, that when its use had made me weak, I got well by Hakim Abdul Ghafur's medical treatment, and that the prohibition of the use of opium would prove beneficial. When our examination was over, we were taken back to the dak bungalow, where myself and the two other Mahomedan witnesses were paid one rupee each. I do not know how much did they pay to the Hakim. I do not know the names of the European gentlemen. I had never used opium in my life, but for the sake of the reward I stated before the Commission what I had been tutored to say.

(Sd.) DHANNA LAL."

January 30, 1894.

Translation of the statement made by Hakim Abdul Ghafur, son of Nirsar Ahmed, an inhabitant of Agra, now residing in Jeypore:—

"I had written something against opium and sent it on the 28th January, 1894, to the Commission at Delhi, and when the Commission came to Jeypore, I again submitted to the Commission a written statement of my views against opium. Yesterday, i.e., on the 29th January, 1894, two European gentlemen and one Christian doctor called on me at my house, at about 10 a.m., and asked me to let them have what I had written against opium. They also advised me to take with me a few men more. I accordingly took Dhanna Lal only with me. At first I went to the dak bungalow, and thence along with two other men, whose names I do not know, drove in a hackney carriage to the Albert Hall. I had already given to the two European gentlemen what I had written against opium. I do not know the names of these European gentlemen, but the Christian doctor who was with them, and with whose name also I am unacquainted, was the same man who acted as my interpreter before the Commission. After being examined by the Commission, I and the three other persons returned to the dak bungalow, where the European gentlemen paid one rupee each to Dhanna Lal and the other two witnesses as wages for the service they had done them. They did not give me anything, nor did I ask them to pay me anything. I am practising in Jeypore as a private Hakim since three or four years. Long before this I was in the employment of Nazir Khus Nazar, and used to get a monthly salary of Rs. 30." (Here follow a list of medical books he had read.) "I had read in these works that opium is productive of evil effects, and so I considered it injurious. I had only taken Dhanna Lal with me, the other two witnesses were brought by the European gentlemen themselves. This man Dhanna Lal was in the habit of using opium, and I had made him give it up. This fact, as well as the request made to me by the two European gentlemen, made me to take him to the Commission." Hakim Abdul Ghafur further stated:—"On Thursday last Rev Mr. Prautch, of Bombay, called on me, and asked me to write for him a few lines showing the evil effects of opium. He assured me that he would forward my statement to Delhi; that I would get a handsome reward for it, and that he would secure for me a suitable Government employment. He also requested me to take him to chandu shops here. As desired by Rev. Mr. Prautch, I wrote for him against opium—the abstract thereof I submit herewith. I then took Rev. Mr. Prautch to two shops, where chandu is smoked privately. These shops are situated near Dhabhaijee's Khurra. At the time we visited the chandu shops some seven or eight men were present there. Rev. Mr. Prautch said at the shops that the smoking of chandu was very bad. He also inspected the chandu-smoking pipe and other appliances connected therewith. These places were visited about midday, on Thursday last, i.e., on the first day of my coming across with Rev. Mr. Prautch. After his visit to the places of chandu-smoking Rev. Mr. Prautch returned to the dak bungalow. The next day (Friday) at about 8 o'clock in the morning Rev. Mr. Prautch again called on me at my house, and took with him what I had written against opium. My first statement that I had sent it to Delhi is not true. Rev. Mr. Prautch did not see me on Saturday. On Monday morning, at about 10 o'clock, he again came to my house accompanied by another European gentleman who wore a beard, and a Native Christian who was my interpreter before the Commission. I do not know their names. Chotey Khan and Asgar Ali were also with Rev. Mr. Prautch. I have already stated before how Dhanna Lal, Chotey Khan, Ashgar Ali, and I went to the dak bungalow, and thence to the Ram Niwas Garden to give our evidence before the Opium Commission. Dhanna Lal Chotey Khan, and Ashgar Ali were paid a rupee each for their giving the desired evidence. I did not get anything. Rev. Mr. Prautch had only made the above-mentioned promise to secure Government employment for me, relying on which I had written for him against opium, and given the evidence as desired by him before the Opium Commission. But I regret very much that the European gentleman did not act up to his promise and went away to Ajmere. On the night of the 29th January, after giving my evidence before the Commission, when I had been to the dak bungalow to see Rev. Mr. Prautch, I asked him to kindly fulfil his promise, and to give me a letter of recommendation to the officer under whom he meant to find employment for me; but to my great disappointment he ordered me in angry words to retire from his presence, and informed me at the same time that I was no longer wanted by him. I had no other alternative than to leave the place, while Dhanna Lal and others all got their rewards. Had I known before that the Rev. Mr. Prantch would thus deceive me, I would have never been induced by him to write against opium, for I do not from my own personal experience know anything about the good or bad effects of opium. Allured by the false hope of securing some suitable employment I acted according to the wishes of the Rev. Mr. Prantch, wrote for him against opium, and gave my evidence before the Opium Commission just as I was desired by him to do. I have stated here the true facts just as they had happened.

January 30, 1894. HAKIM ABDUL GHAFUR."

NOTE—The fourth witness has gone to Agra, and so no statement could be got from him. He is a Mussalman butcher.

JUSTICE.

OWING to the introduction of smokeless powder the Emperor William has commanded that white horses are not to be purchased for the mounts of German cavalry.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN attempting to reclaim the criminal tribes within its jurisdiction, the Government of the North-West Provinces has met with only very qualified success. The tribes under the operation of the special Act are the Sanauriahs, of Lalitpur, the Barwars of Gonda, and the Sansiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muttra. From most of the districts in which an endeavour has been made to engage these proclaimed tribes in agricultural pursuits unsatisfactory reports have been received; but experiment appears to have proved successful in a few cases, and this will probably induce the local authorities to persevere. The case of the Sansiahs appears to be the most hopeless. In the Allahabad district some members of this tribe were provided with houses, land, seed, bullocks, goats, fowls, implements of agriculture and household effects, but the result was, as usual, disappointing. Of the bullocks, one died through neglect and another was lost, together with some of the goats, the fowls were sold or eaten, and the interesting subjects of this humane experiment finally absconded.

IT appears from the elaborate tables published annually by the Provincial Government, that about 80 per cent. of the rail-borne trade of Bengal consists of exports to and imports from the North-West Provinces. Of imports into Bengal during 1892-93 over 83 per cent. came from this quarter, about 5 per cent. from the Punjab, 8½ per cent. from the Central Provinces, and 3 per cent. from Rajputana and Central India. Of exports from Bengal, nearly 77 per cent. went to the North-West Provinces, 6 per cent. to the Punjab, 11 per cent. to the Central Provinces, and 4 per cent. to Rajputana and Central India.

THE crop reports from all parts of India are most satisfactory, and in the Punjab particularly the prospects are excellent, the recent rain having come most opportunely. This will be some consolation for the Government in its present financial straits.

THE latest entry for the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow is Nellie II. Salisbury has been scratched for the race—a decision that will cause no surprise. There is every prospect of a very fine race next Thursday, as there will probably be ten or twelve starters.

THE provisional departmental budgets are to be in the hands of the Finance Member by the 15th instant, when Mr. Westland will have to consider in what way the demands of the great spending Departments can be met, the gloomy prospects of the currency, with all that that means, notwithstanding.

LIEUTENANTS BENTINCK, of the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Baker Carr, of the Rifle Brigade (Peshawur), have, as our telegrams briefly stated, been appoited extra Aides-de-Camp on the Viceroy's personal staff. Lieutenant Fuller, Wiltshire Yeomanry, will also join the staff for two or three months.

UNDER the standing orders of the N.-W. P. Government all gazetted officers—whether belonging to the Revenue and Executive Departments or not—are required to call on the Commissioner, who is supposed to be the chief representative of the Government in the division. It appears that some Commissioner considered himself slighted by officers of all departments not having paid him the customary visit of courtesy in a certain division. He complained to the Local Government, with the result that an order on the subject was issued, which enjoins on all officers within the Commissioner's jurisdiction to wait on him whenever there is occasion for it.

ON Friday the Prisons Bill is expected to be ready for passing in the Imperial Legislative Council early in March. At next Thursday's meeting of the Council Sir Antony MacDonnell will probably introduce Bills amending the Police Act of 1861 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, certain administrative difficulties having arisen in the working of these laws.

Now that the Government of India have held their transport cart competition and got their carts, the next thing manifestly to do is to profit by the results. The models are now in the factory at Fatehgarh, but apparently no orders have yet been received for making up full sized-carts from them, and until this has been done, and the different prize carts have received a thorough trial, to see how they answer to the conditions of practical service, we shall not be getting much nearer to the great *desideratum* of a transport cart good enough to be safely adopted forthwith for the whole of India. If it was worth while spending £2,000 in prizes to ensure getting the best designs that ingenuity could furnish, it is surely worth while to display a little energy in following out the matter to a practical conclusion.

IT is now settled that Colonel Sir J. C. Ardagh will remain with the Viceroy as Private Secretary until the close of the Calcutta season. His successor Mr. Babington Smith, will reach Calcutta this month, and thus be afforded the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the routine of his office before taking over charge.

THE rate of exchange could scarcely be quoted in Calcutta on Friday, as the banks refused to sell bills at all. They are evidently distrustful of the Secretary of State, not knowing what his next action may be. Importers are alarmed by rumours of the possible re-imposition of the import duties, as the deficit to be shown in the budget next month must be large.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. J. D. La Touche and Captain Manifold, spent last Friday at Gorakhpur, which had a new jail for him to inspect and a new "People's Park" for him to open. His Honor, who was the guest of Mr. Ferrar, the Commissioner, during his stay, was to re-join his camp near Gonda.

IT is reported that twelve or fourteen persons were killed in disturbances at Gauhati a few days ago. The outbreak is believed to be a direct consequence of the re-assessment. The Volunteers, it is stated, were called out to protect Mangaldai. As we have already announced, one hundred men of the 44th Gurkhas have been ordered to Gauhati from Shillong.

THE Lahore paper fears that the opening of a new steamer line to India will not have much effect upon the passenger fares, however it may influence freights. A line to Manchester would be essentially a cargo line, and any competition that cuts down the profits of the cargo boats of the big companies will operate to make them cling more tenaciously to the handsome return they get in carrying exiles and tourists to and from the East.

THE Assam correspondent of the *Planter* writes:—"Nagas are now coming down very freely, and the gardens under the hills are getting more than they can employ; so that those gardens further off have the benefit of their services. These Nagas are only used for clearing and cutting jungle, cutting and stacking firewood, and bringing in building materials. Some gardens which are, as it were, alone and can monopolise certain villages of Nagas get them to do other work, and I have even seen them draining. Nagas from several days journey away back in the hills now come down to the plains to get work. There being no war in the hills, they can pass freely along, quite unlike even ten years ago.

A "YELLOW BOOK" on Siam was issued in Paris on Jan. 15, says the *Daily News* correspondent:—"The 'Yellow Book' on Siam is a meagre one. It scarcely fills seventeen pages, and might have been fitted into a dozen. This Yellow Book brings out no fact that is not already known. It ranges from July 8 of last year to Oct. 3. The opening document is a despatch from M. Develle, the late Foreign Minister, to M. Le Myre de Vilers, to define the questions on which France required satisfaction—namely, her claims on the left bank of the Me-Kong and the indemnity to which she was entitled for acts of aggression."

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE annual regatta, held under the auspices of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, opened yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to-morrow. There was a very large assemblage to witness the carrying out of a most attractive programme, which, in addition to some interesting aquatic sports, included six races, namely, three sailing races for club yachts, one for licensed jolly boats, one for licensed Karachi boats, and one for man-o'-war and *bona fide* ships' boats. A race for yachts coming under Rule XXXIV. and club yachts not qualified to sail in club races fell through for want of entries, a circumstance due to the large number of the heavier yacht laid by just now. The course, as usual, was six miles in extent, and was from stations off the Club House round a boat with R. flag in the direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboard side, thence round Sunk Rock Lighthouse keeping it on the starboard side; past the Dolphin Light, keeping it on the portside; and past the winning post between the flag-ship and the Club House. When having to go round a second time the flag-ship was kept on the starboard side. Commander Maurice Bean officiated as judge; and Captan K. Macaulay as starter, the duties of honorary secretary being very efficiently and energetically carried out by Major T. W. C. Leathem. The other members of the Sailing Committee were Captain John Hext, C.I.E., R.N., (Comodore); Commander H. S. Black; Mr. C. H. Byrne, and Captain W. F. Potts. The races were run under the usual rules, no outriggers being allowed, and in the case of club yachts the presence of a member was required on board during the race. The judging which was done from the Pilot Schooner number one commenced at 1-50 p.m., and lasted until a little after five o'clock. The sea was rather too light for record-making, but still some very creditable times were recorded, and the finishes were for the most part very close. The results showed that the handicapping had been carried out with great care and judgment. The flag-ship was moored just off the Apollo Bunder, and the events were watched by members of the Yacht Club and their friends from the balconies of the Club premises. The results were as under:—

1ST SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts 3 rating and under. Time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize.—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 300. To start at 2-0 p.m. Twice round the course.

Yacht's name.	Rig	Entered by.	Distinguished Flag
Janetta	...	Lugger...Col F Firebrace	Crossed nick and shovel blue on white ground.
Mannikin	...	Cutter ...Capt F E U Smith	R A Colours.
Princess	...	Lateen..F A Little, Esq	Blue pierced with anchor.
Melody	....	Lugger...John B K Macbeth	White with blue M.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Janetta	Melody	Princess
	m s	m s	m s
Mannikin allows	52	1·20	3·26
Janetta allows	..	28	2·31
Melody allows	...	...	2·6

	Time. h.	m.	sec.
First round:			
1 Melody	3	21	40
2 Janetta	3	25	16
4 Mannikin	3	30	0
5 Princess*	3	35	55
Second round:			
1 Melody	4	39	5
2 Janetta	4	41	15
3 Mannikin	5	2	59

* Retired after the first round.

The Melody went round the course in splendid style, and her win was looked upon as pretty certain. As she is a new vessel it may be mentioned that she was designed by Mr. George Watson, and constructed by a well-known firm at Mazagon. She is a good type of the newest style of a two-and-a-half rater. Her water line is 24 feet, and her overall 39 feet.

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs. 30, 2nd Prize Rs. 20. 3rd Prize Rs. 15. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 12-50 p.m. *Once* round the course.

1 Luximi, No 2367, tons

Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup, valued Rs. 300. To start at 1-45 p.m. *Twice* round the course.

Red Rose, Lateen, Major S Jackson, Red and white with narrow black line between.
La Mascotte, Lateen, Mr J Westall. Cross and Crescent
Senta, Cutter, Surgn-Major H W Boyd, Red with white star.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	La Mascotte		Senta	
	m	s	m	s
Red Rose Allows	2	44	10	26
La Mascotte	....		7	40
First Round.				
1 Senta		3	12	20
2 LaMascotte		3	19	7
3 Red Rose		3	25	15
Second Round.				
1 Senta		4	31	10
2 LaMascotte		4	43	20
3 Red Rose		4	44	30

When the Sunk Lighthouse was passed Senta was only about one and a half minutes in advance, but she continued to add to the distance between herself and the LaMascotte. At the end of the first round she was nearly seven minutes ahead, and when the Pilot Schooner was again reached she had over 12 minutes to the good.

The races concluded at about a quarter past five, and meanwhile a crowd of spectators that assembled all round the Apollo Bunder had been heartily enjoying the aquatic sports, which commenced at half-past three, under the management of Captain Black, R.I.M. A sum of Rs. 42 had been set aside for prizes, and the events included greasy pole, swimming, water polo, and duck-hunt. There were nearly 30 competitors in a 200 yards swimming match, all natives, with the exception of Tom Coyne of H. M. S. Marathon. The European won with great ease, and was awarded Rs. 10, the second man receiving Rs. 5. Many of the wily competitors turned back before they had reached the outward flag, but the trick was readily discovered. The polo race was participated in by men of the Marine and native lascars; and was almost as amusing as the greasy pole and tub racing. The last event was a duck hunt, in which a Jack Tar from the Magdala, named Teer, was chased within a narrowly circumscribed limit, by four of his comrades. The efforts made to capture him in his boat were very entertaining, and both in the boat and in the water Teer managed to elude capture for fully a quarter of an hour. He was, therefore, adjudged, the winner, and received a prize of Rs. 5, the four "hunters" each obtaining a rupee.

Wednesday will be the second day of the regatta, and the programme that has been arranged consists principally of a sealed handicap for all *bona fide* club yachts, six rowing matches open to licensed passenger boats and canoes, four to six-oared gigs, man-o'-war ships, boats or otherwise, boats of not less than eight oars, *bona fide* club yachts, jolly boats, and for *bona fide* club yachts' boats under twelve feet. There will also be some aquatic sports of the same kind as those witnessed yesterday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

A FICTITIOUS CLAIM FOR PROTECTION DURING THE RECENT RIOTS.

RAMDEEN GANGADEEN VS. DAWOODBHOY MOOSABHOY.

In this suit the plaintiff, who is a Hindu purdessee by caste, and who is at present in the service of Khandasee Kirparam, at a monthly salary of Rs. 12, claimed to recover from the defendant, a wealthy dealer in gold and silver embroidered clothes, having his place of business at Kalbadavi Road, a sum of Rs. 2,000 for services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendant as per verbal agreement entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant on the 12th day of August, 1893.

Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen.

The plaintiff's case was, that on the 12th day of August, 1893, the second day of the recent riots, the defendant's shop at Kalbadavi Road was broken into by some rioters and some property was looted. The plaintiff, at the request of one Jugmohan Rajaram, a watchman in the service of the defendant, went to the defendant's shop, and with the assistance of a few purdessees prevailed upon the rioters to withdraw and to forego looting the shop in question. Subsequently, on the same day, a verbal agreement was entered into at Bombay between the plaintiff and the defendant, by which the plaintiff agreed to look after the defendant's shop and to employ purdessees at his (plaintiff's) own expense to protect it against any further attack by the rioters and to prevent it from again being looted. The defendant agreed to pay the said plaintiff a sum of Rs. 2,000 in consideration of his services as aforesaid as soon as the riots subsided. It was also agreed by both the parties that plaintiff was not to be entitled to the said sum of Rs. 2,000, or any portion thereof, if the shop was again looted by the rioters. In pursuance of the said agreement the plaintiff looked after and employed purdessees, day and night, for the protection of the said shop from the 12th August, 1893, to the 18th August, 1893, both days inclusive, and incurred thereby an expense of Rs. 1,315. On the 19th of August, 1893, the plaintiff ceased to employ purdessees at the desire of the defendant, the riots having completely subsided by that time. The plaintiff demanded the said sum of Rs. 2,000 due to him, from the defendant, but he was put off from time to time. On the 5th December, 1893, the plaintiff sent a notice to the defendant, calling upon him to pay the sum of Rs. 2,000 due under the agreement, but the defendant refused to pay. Under those circumstances the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 2,000, and the costs of the suit.

The defendant's case was that on the 12th August last he was in his bungalow at Chowpatty, being much afraid of Hindus, so much so that he never allowed any outsider and unknown Hindu to enter into the compound of his bungalow, and that being so, he could not have sent for the plaintiff, and could not have made any verbal agreement whatsoever as alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant also denied that plaintiff had ever come to see him, or that he ever requested him to watch his shop, or to employ there any purdessees. The defendant further stated that if the plaintiff had at all come to his bungalow, he would not have met him there. The defendant, who was a very respectable man, and Justice of the Peace, could not have engaged the plaintiff, whom he knew to be a notorious man. The plaintiff was a man of no means, and he would have to prove his case, first, as to his alleged engagement by the defendant, and, secondly, where he brought and expended money, and to whom, how and at what rate of wages. The defendant denied the contract entirely, and also denied that the plaintiff did work, or spent Rs. 1,115, as mentioned in the plaint. The plaintiff, being an undischarged insolvent, was not entitled to recover the amount.

His Honor, in disposing of the case, said that it was very improbable that the defendant, not knowing what was going on at Kalbadavi, should have offered so large a reward as Rs 2,000. His Honor said that the plaintiff's evidence as regards the contract was fictitious, and could not be believed. His Honor was clearly of opinion that the plaintiff was not employed to watch the shop, and that he did not as a fact watch it, and it was an attempt to levy black-mail on the defendant. His Honor dismissed the suit, and ordered the plaintiff to pay Rs. 345 to the defendant as professional costs of the suit.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THREE extra Spoon Competitions were held on Monday. Distances 500, 600 and 800 yards. 7 shots and one sighting shot. The following are the scores:—

24TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 7 shots 500 yards
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26*
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	19

* Winner of Spoon

25TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	7 shots, 600 yards,
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25†
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	13

† Winner of Spoon

26TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	7 shots, 800 yards,
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22‡
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	17

‡ Winner of Spoon

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir F. Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominiok A. D'Monte, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Gcolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayan Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation recorded letter, dated 18th January, 1894, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating that at a meeting of the Committee, held on the 10th idem, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham was re-elected Chairman of the Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President, dated 23rd January, 1894, from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Vidal:—

"Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter, dated 15th November, 1889, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 16211, dated 10th November, 1893, and to state that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council proposes, with the concurrence of the Municipal Corporation, to appoint Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.S.A., C.I.E., for the next recurring term of five years, the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay, vesting in her Majesty, and beneficially occupied.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to imform me whether the Corporation concurs in the appointment of Mr. Stevens, and consents to pay a moiety, viz., Rs. 2,500, of the cost of his remuneration, as also of charges for printing the award."

The following is a copy of the letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—"To G. W. Vidal, Esq., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, General Department. Sir,—Referring to Government Resolution, No. 572, of 22nd February, 1892, General Department, I have the honour to point out that the term of five years, fixed under Section 144 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, will expire on 31st March next, and it seems advisable that no time should be lost in fixing a further valuation for the next recurring term. The work will not present the same difficulties nor occupy as much time as on the last occasion, matters of principle having been settled and a complete list being available on which to proceed. If the appointment were made before the end of the calendar year, the valuation might probably be complete before the end of the financial year, which, with a view to the defining of responsibilities, and preventing the accumulation of arrears, is very desirable.—I have, &c.,—H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner."

Dr. Cowasjee moved that the Corporation concur in the appointment of Mr. Stevens as proposed by Government.

Mr. Muljee Bhawanidass seconded the motion.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said that under the Act they had no power to appoint an arbitrator to assess Government property, and he hoped that Mr. Stevens would deal as fairly and reasonably as he acted on the last occasion in the interests of both the Government and the Municipality.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the moisty proposed to be paid to Mr. Stevens was exorbitant as he had already done the same work five years ago, and there was very little left to do at present, except in the case of new Government buildings, which had been erected in the City during the past five years, and considering the trouble, a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 would be sufficient. The Municipal Commissioner had also admitted in his letter that "the work will not present the same difficulties, nor occupy as much time, as on the last occasion, matters of principle having been settled, and a complete list being available, on which to proceed." He moved as an amendment that the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation considered that Rs. 1,000 is quite sufficient as their proportion of payment to Mr. Stevens for the valuation of Government property, inasmuch as the work would not present the same difficulties, nor occupy as much time as on the last occasion, matters of principle having been settled, and a complete list being available on which to proceed.

Dr. Katrack seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hamilton did not for a moment doubt that Mr. Stevens would perform the work in a fair, reasonable, and equitable manner, but he wished to draw their attention to the fact that there was nothing mentioned in the Act about paying any moiety to the arbitrator, who had to look to the interests of the Government and not the Municipality. He asked them to consider whether they were bound to pay half the cost, as proposed, to Mr. Stevens. The Government saved one-tenth of the assessment by paying only eight-tenths of the rateable value of their property and, therefore, Government ought to pay the cost of their valuation.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the officer was appointed not to look to the interest of Government alone, but to watch the interests of both the Government and the Municipality. The revenue of the Municipality from the Government for their property was nearly doubled by the judicious valuation of Government property by Mr. Stevens on the last occasion. Mr. Stevens had the knowledge and experience of rating the properties before, and it would be a mistake on the part of the Corporation to pay to Mr. Stevens less than what had been asked by the Government. The Commissioner then read a letter from Mr. Stevens, from which it appeared that on the last occasion he had under-estimated the amount of remuneration to be paid to him, the work having cost him something like Rs. 8,000 on account of plans and estimates and office establishment. If Mr. Stevens refused to accept the work, Government would have to appoint an inexperienced officer, who would take six or seven months for the work and the assessment of Government property would remain in arrears. With regard to Mr. Hamilton's remark that the Secretary of State paid only eight-tenths of the rateable value of their property, the Commissioner said that it was a wonder that the Secretary of State paid anything at all, because throughout the British Dominions the Crown properties were not taxed.

Mr. Cursondass Chubildas said that the work was nearly complete, and Mr. Stevens had really very little to do. It was, therefore, needless to incur such a large expenditure. He proposed an amendment that the Corporation concurred in the appointment of Mr. Stevens for the next term of five years for the purpose of fixing the rateable value of buildings and laads in the City vested in her Majasty; but respectfully submitted that under the Act it was not liable for the cost of Mr. Stevens's remuneration.

Mr. Ardeshir Unvalla seconded the amendment.

Dr. Banks remarked that whoever the officer appointed might be, there was a possibility of his being unconsciously biassed in favour of those who paid him, and to remove the danger it was necessary that the officer should be equally paid by the Government and the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Bhalchandra was generally in favour of economy, but in this instance he did not advocate economy, which might cause Mr. Stevens to refuse to do the work, necessitating the appointment of some other officer of less experience, which might entail delay and unforeseen expenses on the Corporation. He asked them to accept the most reasonable proposal made by Government.

The President asked them to bear in mind the circumstance that on the previous occasion Mr. Stevens had undertaken the work without knowing the amount of labour involved in it.

The amendments were put to the vote and lost, only four members voting in favour of Mr. Shroff's and two in favour of Mr. Cursondass' amendment. The original motion was carried by 26 votes against 4.

CENSURE FOR CARELESSNESS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 10th January, 1894, as under:—"That letter, dated 16th June, 1893, and memorandum, dated 18th November, 1893, from the Commissioner, to the Secretary, forwarding report of 14th idem, from the Executive Engineer, be forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,990 from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of repairing and re-erecting the gates of the Elphinstone, Circle Garden. That it was a matter for grave censure on the responsible officer concerned that the gates were allowed, through gross carelessness, to rust during a period of seven years, and to become damaged."

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that sanction be given to the necessary expenditure.

Dr. Viegas said that it was very unfortunate that the gates were allowed to rust and ruin through the neglect of some officer or officers, and they could not but pass a censure upon him or them for unnecessarily putting the Municipality to the incurment of a cost of Rs. 2,990 by way of re-erecting the gates.

The proposition, together with the vote of censure, was carried.

SERVICES OF A DECEASED MUNICIPAL SERVANT REWARDED.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 1,500 as compassionate allowance to the widow of Mr. Pestonji Ardasir Moos, late Inspector in the Water Works Department, who died of strangulated hernia, on 10th November last, his disease having, according to Dr. Parakh's certificate, been aggravated, if not brought on, by the deceased's unusual exertions for two or three nights previous in connection with fires.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE BARODA VATAN RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Complaints against the Baroda Administration, and especially its Survey and Settlement Branch, have been lately figuring, somewhat prominently, in the Bombay press, but very few, I believe, who are not already acquainted with the many under-currents of interested political activity that are at present so rife at Baroda, can understand their true significance. To an outsider it would be unaccountable why complaints of oppression and discontent against one of the best administered Native States in India should begin to appear all of a sudden, and at this particular juncture when there is apparently no special occasion for them, and when H. H. the Maharaja, too, is absent in Europe. Indeed the periodical rise of this outcry and the absence of his Highness from India have several times so nearly coincided that one is irresistibly led to ask if the two things are not related as cause and effect. The vatandars of Baroda especially, who have been the most noisy of late, seem to have made it a point to rise up only when his Highness is away from his State. To make this clear, it will be sufficient to state that though the much maligned Baroda Vatan rules were approved by his Highness so long ago as May and published in the Baroda *Ajuya Patrika* in June, 1892, the vatandars did not realize their grievances until more than a year after, when his Highness was gone to Switzerland. Towards the end of September, 1893, however, a sudden awakening seems to have come from a mysterious source, and the organizers of the so-called Vatandars Mandal began to show unprecedented activity, as if they were determined to make up for their former lethargy by a vigorous agitation in future. The Mandal was formed, and its avatar was announced to the world by special telegrams to the Bombay papers. Alarming telegrams were also sent to his Highness in Europe, and the secretary of the Mandal began to move heaven and earth to enlist public sympathy in his favour. When, however, his Highness returned to Baroda, instead of approaching him in the usual way, these malcontents adopted the strange procedure of making a demonstration by waiting on him, hundred in a body, at Makarpura, and shouting as his carriage passed, a procedure which you have correctly described as "extraordinary," in your issue of the 23rd ultimo, and which, but for the kind and generous nature of the Maharaja, would have received the treatment it deserved. No sooner did his Highness leave this country on his present journey than Mr. V. S. Desai again appeared in the press with two petitions relating to his own private grievance, which he described as typical of "hundreds and thousands" of similar cases, but which are no more so than Mr. Desai himself is the recognized representative of the Baroda vatandar class. As a matter of fact Mr. Desai's thousands of cases will, in the light of accurate enquiry, be found to dwindle down to the paltry number of seventeen cases, it having been directed that enquiry and settlement was to be made only on occasions of succession to a deceased vatandar. As to the vatandars Mandal, which is so much trumpeted about, it is a body of a very dubious character, and is very probably a mere cloak to hide the personality of some agitators like Mr. Desai. The chief and the most influential vatandars under the Gaekwar, such as the Desais of Navsari, the Majumdars of Amreli, and the Amirs of Kadi are conspicuous by their absence from it, while of the 175 signatures appended to the petition about 50 only can be said to belong to those having any title to be called vatandars. Even from amongst these last instances can be quoted of names put without consent or knowledge. Such is the character of a petition which professes to put forth the grievances of the whole vatandar class, and on the authority of which not only the Settlement Department, but the whole Baroda Administration is being condemned by ignorant and irresponsible writers in the press. You have done well in expressing your distrust of such a movement; and it is to be hoped that your remarks, which have as yet brought forth no justification from Mr. Desai and his colleagues of the Mandal will have the desired effect of discouraging such spurious and mischievous agitations.

The vatandars' petition is in fact only one of the several attempts that are at present being made by interested parties to discredit the Gaekwar's Government, a fact which is sufficiently proved by the circumstances that they always show themselves in the absence of his Highness. There is, it is confidently asserted, a strong desire in some quarters to prove the existence of great discontent in the Baroda State, and all the petitions and complaints, like the one above, professing to emanate from the vatandars, are nothing but an after-thought. That Mr. Desai and others who wish to obtain redress of their private grievances are probably innocent of any evil motive may be believed; but they are none the less playing a game, which might in the long run prove beneficial to any one but the immediate parties. I do not say that there may be no abuses in Baroda, and that there may not be ample scope for improvement in many departments of the State; but while nothing is said of them it is significant that the whole attack appears to have been directed against one department only, namely, the Settlement Department, although being under the guidance of one of the ablest Bombay civilians, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, it is at present the best-managed department of the State. The fact is that the Settlement Department for various reasons has long since been an eye-sore in influential quarters, and the present outcry against it is only one of the many attempts that have been from time to time made to get it abolished. Having had to perform the very difficult task of settling for the first time proprietary rights in a province, long subjected to misrule and anarchy, it must unavoidably have given rise to some amount of discontent, legitimate or illegitimate, which its enemies would never scruple to magnify into any proportions in order to serve their purpose. The fact, therefore, that there are so few complaints against the Baroda Settlement Department is the strongest proof of its efficiency and moderation. I am not here going to defend particular acts of this Department; what I contend is that the policy which induced H. H. Sayajirao and his then Minister, Raja Sir T. Madhavarao, to re-model this Department fifteen years ago, was perfectly sound, and is ultimately calculated to confer lasting benefits on the subjects of the Gaekwar. The exigencies of modern times require that every Government claiming to be civilized should carry on its work on recognized political principles, the first and the most important of which is that the income of the State should be correctly ascertained before the Administration can be placed on a sound basis. That the rights of subjects in land should be first clearly defined was a necessary element in this fundamental reform. The fixing of the land revenue by an accurate survey and settlement of the Province was, therefore, the first step, which the present Maharaja of Baroda had to take before he could think of any other reforms. The British Government had in former times to follow exactly the same course when they successively conquered new territories from previous rulers. There may no doubt be some politicals and politicians of great eminence indeed, who solemnly aver and perhaps sincerely believe that an Alienation Department is an absurdity and that a State ought never to question usurpations or unauthorized alienations even of Government lands made by its subjects in former times. This is carrying the doctrine of unrestricted assignments of land rather too far, and I doubt if it will find sympathy even with the most advanced school of modern statesmen and political economists. At least, the doctrine is not accepted in India by the British Government, whose Settlement Departments and Inam Commissions never hesitated to resume alienated lands that could by any means be shown to have once belonged to the State. Why should not enlightened Native States like Baroda follow the example of the British Government, after having, of course, taken the additional precaution of tempering their justice with a large leaven of mercy. That the Baroda Settlement Department has successfully discharged the duty cast upon it is clearly evident from the difficulties it has surmounted and the results it can show even now. It has almost completed its operations, and yet, except in this matter of the vatandars no serious complaint has been made against it. Even as regards the vatandar class the conduct of the Department has been anything but oppressive or arbitrary, as Mr. Desai and such other ill-informed persons would have us believe. Even a slight knowledge of the subject would have convinced those misguided vatandars that the Vatan Rules against which they are crying, are really framed in their own interest, inasmuch as they would preserve the Baroda vatandar class from annihilation, which is sure to overtake them without such safeguarding. Ignorance and idleness, the product of centuries of misgovernment, have reduced the Baroda vatandars as a whole to such a state of degeneracy that to give them perfect freedom of alienation is to let them destroy their own existence as a class in a short time. There might be difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the policy, which seeks to preserve in effete privileged class like that of the vatandars, but the vatandars themselves ought to be the last persons to object to it. The only way to carry out this policy was to put restraints on the passing of vatan lands out of the vatandars family such as the Baroda Rules have done. The highest punishment to the vatandars, therefore, would be to abolish these rules altogether and imitate the destructive policy of the British Government which has well-nigh annihilated the ancient class of district hereditary servants in British India. The policy of the rules being thus beyond question, the objections to particular rules, such as those contained in the vatandars' petition, may be left to be dealt with by those to whom the petition is presented. The general public is not interested in them. A careful perusal of the petition, however, will show that the writer has either completely misunderstood the spirit of many rules, or that he does not know even the rudiments of political government. When, for instance, the petitioners object, as they have several times done, to the vesting of judicial powers in the Settlement Commissioner, they exhibit their total ignorance both of the way in which survey and settlement operations are to be carried on, and also of the fact that in the much more advanced British provinces not only the Settlement Officer, but many other executive officers, combine large judicial powers in them. Several other objections of the petitioners are so puerile that it is a wonder how the writer thought of putting them in. That there might be imperfections and omissions in these rules may be easily conceived; but then it must be remembered that a considerable portion of these rules consists of only provisional instructions issued by his Highness for the guidance of the Settlement Departments. It is not unlikely, therefore, that they may undergo the necessary alterations and improvements as the work of the settlement goes on and the time for final legislation comes.

Where, then, is the ground for the present cry of discontent and oppression? Somehow or other an impression seems to have got abroad in Baroda that petitioning to the Residency is the proper way to get redress for private grievances, and consequently several petitions, if my information is correct, have been already sent to the Political Agent against the settlement and other departments of the State. Is this the usual or the constitutional mode of appeal in a first-class Native State like Baroda? Col. Biddulph is said to be a good and a cautious officer, and I have no doubt that if the facts are clearly brought to his knowledge he will do every thing in his power to discourage any attempt to mar the good name of the British power. I have no doubt been a little prolix in my remarks, but the importance of the subject and the fact that you yourself expressed a wish to know the truth, in your paragraph of the 23rd ultimo, are my excuse.—Yours, &c.,

February 3. ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Principal of the College, and was well attended. The secretary, Mr. S. C. Shahani, M.A., read the annual report, from which we take the following excerpts:—

The committee are on this occasion enabled to report a material increase in the number of members. During the session 1892-93 they numbered 110; in the session, which has just closed, the number stood as 219. Apart from the numerical total, there were not wanting signs of a healthy increase of interest in the work of the Society. All through the year, the Society held successful meetings; the Reading Room was largely availed of; and the officers of the Society had less difficulty than hitherto, in maintaining a prolonged interest towards the end of the College Session. The system of holding debates occasionally, which was for the first time introduced last year, proved a satisfactory feature of the weekly meetings. The financial position of the Society during the year under report was satisfactory. On the receipt side the item of subscriptions shows a large increase over last year. For this the best thanks of the Society are due to the gentlemen, who were appointed at the commencement of the year to collect subscriptions, and who discharged their duties with considerable energy and success. The Reading Room was fairly well supplied with papers and periodicals throughout the year. The annual course of public lectures was also successfully organized. The lectures commenced on the 5th of August and ended on the 31st of the same month. As evidenced by their attendance, the lectures were highly appreciated by the people. The Managing Committee are greatly indebted to the gentlemen who responded to the committee's invitation to lecture, as also those who kindly consented to preside on the different occasions. Lectures were delivered:—By the Rev. R. Scott, M.A., "The Idea and Aim of Poetry." L J Robertson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, "Ideas of Justice." The Rev. Dr. D Mackichan, M.A. D.D., "The Universities of Germany," The Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewels, "Reading for Examinations and Afterwards." The scheme for the creation of Honorary members remains yet to be worked out. There are some difficulties to be overcome, the principal being that of permanently enlisting the sympathies of the past members. Now that Mr. Welinkar, to whom the inception of the scheme is due, is well, the New Committee will, it is hoped, be able to devise means to realize that scheme. Though the Society has, as shown above, on the whole, sustained its usual work, nay improved in certain respects, it would be a mistake to suppose that no more is to be done. The Reading Room should, in the opinion of the Committee, be more liberally supplied with newspapers and magazines. And it might well be of use to a wider circle than the staff and students of the College. The Society would, in that way, be holding out some attraction to the influential gentlemen whom they desire to enroll as members, and at the same time providing means for the increased expenditure. The Committee are not insensible to the difficulties of space. As it is, every room in the College is allotted to some definite purposes, and there is none left to be used as a Reading Room. Any great advance in absence of good accommodation is impossible. For fitting up the Reading Room and providing other necessaries, the Society must have complete possession of some one room. The Committee therefore do not wish that there scheme should at once be adopted; they mention it merely as a plan, which might be kept in view, and some day, when an opportunity offered, carried out.

The reading of the report was followed by an entertainment given by members of the Society, consisting of recitations from Shakespeare and Byron, a translation from Moliere, a dialogue, and songs in Persian, Canarese, and Sanskrit. A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to the members of the managing committee. In the course of some remarks Dr. Mackichan said the Society had served a very useful purpose in bringing the Principals of the College and their pupils into closer touch with each other. With regard to the wish expressed in the report for a room to be entirely set apart as a reading-room, the Doctor while seeing difficulties in the way promised to render all the assistance in his power to bring about so desirable a change.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 31st January, 1894:—

	£
Amout to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 27th Jan. 1894	6,538,000
Balance to be remitted from 28th January 1894 to 31st March 1894	12,168,000

M. FOUCART, a member of the Maistre Mission, in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Matin* on the situation in Madagascar, said that since the conclusion of the treaty by M. Le Myre de Vilers France had only exercised a platonic protectorate. French influnce had been encroached upon by English, Americans, and even Germans. Although the rights of France were recognised, Great Britain had used every means to create difficulties through the local journals, which openly advocated resistance, through missionaries or by the introduction of munitions of war. It was therefore necessary either to evacuate the island or to act vigorously. In the latter case M. Foucart believed that with 8,000 or 10,000 men it would be easy to make the Hovas and their advisers listen to reason; but the French would have to go to Antananarivo, and not confine themselves to occupying certain points on the eastern coast, as in 1885.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW RUPEE.

THE following is the text of the paper read before the East India Association, by Mr. Lesley Charles Probyn, on Wednesday (17th January), a summary of which we published yesterday:—

The nature of the important change which took place in the Rupee on the 26th of June last, is sometimes misunderstood. It is often forgotten that the change was the result of a determination to adopt a gold standard in India. This is clearly stated in para. 155 of the Committee's report, and again by the Viceroy in his speech at Simla on the passing of the new law. Indeed, the closure of the mints would have been quite unjustifiable except with this end in view. When once, however, the change of standard was determined on, the closure became right in principle, and absolutely necessary. It was the first step towards making the Rupee a representative of gold. It is inaccurate, however, to describe it, as is sometimes done, as having become a token coin. A token is really—as Mr Goschen once defined it—a metallic note; an undertaking on the part of the issuer that it shall be generally accepted as the representative of a certain amount of the metallic substance constituting the monetary standard of the country, and that, if necessary, it shall be redeemed in that substance. But the Rupee does not fulfil these conditions. Not only is it not yet accepted as representing a certain amount of gold; not only has no provision yet been promised for its redemption in gold if required; but even the rate at which it is to be valued in gold has not yet been determined. Neither is it any longer a silver standard coin, for the essence of a metallic standard of valuation is that the substance of which it is composed should be freely convertible into current money.

India has, in fact, now an inconvertible currency differing only from paper in that, besides being more convenient for everyday transactions, it has, in addition to its artificial value (the result of its restricted amount and its position as legal tender money), a certain lesser intrinsic value to back it, while inconvertible paper has frequently nothing behind it but expectations more or less great. There is this further evil too which the present Indian currency shares to some extent with the inconvertible issues of Italy, Russia, and Argentina. The amount is at the discretion of the Government, for there is nothing in the law as it at present stands to prevent the Indian Government from indefinitely increasing the amount of its Rupee circulation. This is a power which not even the wisest Government should be entrusted with.

The closure of the mints, and the consequent monopoly-Rupee currency, have to some extent been justified by the result. It was predicted by most of the opponents of the measure that it would cause, not merely a much greater fall in the gold value of silver than has occurred, but that silver would drag down with it in its fall the gold value of the Rupee. So far, however, from this being the case, notwithstanding a fall of about 15 per cent, in the gold value of silver, there has been a rise—and a steadiness—in the gold value of the Rupee. But this rise and steadiness have been accompanied by a failure on the part of the Secretary of State to sell his Council Bills; a failure, which, to say the least of it, has generated great anxiety amongst politicians and men of business of all shades of opinion.

I desire to point out to this Association what in my opinion have been the causes which have prevented this first step towards the introduction of a gold standard into India being attended with a more signal degree of success; dealing first of all with the mistakes made, as it appears to me, by the Committee, and then with those made by the authorities responsible for Indian Finance. And at the risk of being guilty of egoism, I must say that I am not merely wise *after* the event. Some of the faults which have been made, about which there can be no dispute, would not have been made if my advice had been followed.

1. Though the Committee repudiated the intention of closing the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the Rupee, the fixing of 16 pence as the rate for the receipt of gold was in admission that they did not object to its being raised from say 14½d., its then gold value, to 16 pence. It would have been much better, and more consistent with their argument, if a lower *maximum* rate had been fixed: say 15 pence. If this had been done the limit would much sooner have been reached, and the rate would much sooner have become effective; the speculation in Rupee paper which occurred on the proposals of the Committee becoming known would have been to a considerable extent avoided: there would not have been that check to the Indian export trade which probably has been caused by the Council trying to force up its bills beyond the market rate of the day: a gradual flow of gold would probably have set in to the East and the public generally would have had more confidence in the ultimate success of the proposed measure.

2. The old silver standard of value was knocked down by the closure of the mints without its being stated what value should be aimed at for the Rupee in the new gold standard which was to be hereafter adopted. Although for the present 16 pence was the rate above which the Rupee was not to be allowed to rise, it was said that "circumstances might arise rendering it proper and even necessary to raise the ratio." One member of the Committee went so far as to indicate that the Rupee might be worked up considerably higher even than the 18 pence suggested by the Government of India. It had been determined to take the momentous step of changing the standard from silver to gold. It should have been determined at the same time at what rate, everything being considered, this change could with least injustice and inconvenience be made; and the determination having been made, it should have been carried out as soon as possible at whatever sacrifice was necessary. An interval no doubt must necessarily have occurred between the announcement of its intentions by the Government and their absolute fulfilment. But people would have known the Government intention, and would have gauged the prospect of its realization, and appraised the value of the new currency accordingly.

3. But not only was no attempt made to declare what the Rupee was hereafter to represent in gold: not only was the basis of all past, present, and future contracts to be left undetermined until it had been proved by experiment up to what figure exchange could be manipulated: but, almost indeed as a necessary corollary, it was resolved to try and get a gold standard without any gold at all. With the exception of Lord Farrer and Sir R. Welby, the members of the Committee apparently thought it inexpedient to attempt to build up a gold reserve. It is impossible to have a gold standard with an enormous circulation of monopoly Rupees unless there is an assurance that these Rupees can be exchanged into gold at the rate fixed. If A sell goods for Rs. 1,000 he is not selling them for gold unless he is certain that he can get gold in exchange for Rupees if he wants it, and this certainty can never be established unless the Government can undertake always to withdraw in exchange for gold any redundancy of Rupee circulation; and the Government cannot undertake to do this unless it has a reserve of gold. If arrangements had been foreshadowed by which a suitable gold reserve would have been gradually acquired; and if

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR HERTZ, the investigator whose researches on electro-magnetic waves have almost solved the great scientific mystery, as we may call it, namely, the true nature of electricity, has, we regret to say, just died in the very prime of life. Hertz became suddenly famous a few years ago for demonstrating, as Clerk Maxwell had divined, that electric and magnetic induction is propagated through space in the form of waves in an impalpable medium, presumably the luminiferous ether. These waves, as he showed, are only distinguishable from the well-known waves of light by being much larger. Could we at some future time make them as minute as those of light, they would in reality be light. The hidden connection between light and electricity which Faraday first revealed by his celebrated magneto-optical experiment, and Maxwell treated mathematically, was thus laid bare by Hertz, who, like many another prosperous and distinguished man, has been called away before his time.

Most people have an idea that bacteria, or germs, as they are often called, have no good in them, but are all enemies of mankind. The idea, of course, arises from the fact that so many diseases are traced to the dread bacillus. A more favourable view of these little creatures is, however, to be taken, and before long we may even learn to bless them. Science is showing that only some are malignant, while others are harmless to mankind, and some are beneficent. Indeed, it is not improbable that all of them, when we understand their true functions, may prove to be beneficent in their right place. We are even beginning to utilise them as we utilise animals, plants, and chemical bodies. We may yet be able to set a thief to catch a thief—that is to say, set bacteria to kill bacteria, if it be not already done.

We are led to these remarks by the patent of Mr. Scott Moncrieff for a method of purifying sewage by bacteria in the shape of a cultivation filterbed. It is based on the principle that bacteria exist in sewage which are capable of, as it were, digesting and disintegrating it. They are natural scavengers, like the vultures and carnivorous birds of the tropics, and we have only to press them into our service in an intelligent manner, and they will work for us. In nature these minute organisms purify the refuse of life, and under favourable conditions they can be multiplied to an indefinite extent. Mr. Scott Moncrieff proposes to purify sewage in this manner, namely, by putrefaction, and when he starts a new filter-bed he inoculates it with the contents of an old one. A report on the system has been published by Dr. A. C. Houston.

A little while ago a morning paper published a sensational account by its St. Petersburg correspondent of a new discovery in aeronautics under the title of "Flying Made Easy," which has attracted considerable attention, and raised hopes in the public mind which, we fear, are destined to some disappointment. The newspaper in question has quite a reputation in scientific circles for its scientific jokes, that is to say, its amazing talent for making science ridiculous. Certainly the last specimen is one of its happiest efforts, and may justly be described as nonsense clad in fustian, for it is utterly incomprehensible, and has evidently been written by a person who, not understanding what he was writing about himself, could scarcely expect to make others understand it. Professor Tshernoff's method of "flying made easy" must remain a mystery until we get a correct report of it, and then it will probably turn out nothing very remarkable after all. While such absurdities are perpetrated by influential journals, it is difficult to redeem "newspaper science" from reproach.

While steps are being taken to reach the North Pole from Ellesmere Land by a chain of stations 100 to 200 miles from each other, proposed by Dr. Stein, of the U. S. Geological Survey, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society have appointed an Antarctic Committee to take steps for the promotion of exploration in the South Polar regions. They hope to get the Royal Society, with Lord Kelvin at its head, to move the Government, especially as the leading scientific societies of the kingdom are favourable to the enterprise.

The edible lichen of Japan, "iwatake," is described by Dr. Miyoshi in the Botanisches Centralblatt under the name of Gyrophroa esculenta. It contains a large amount of starch and some gelatinous substance. The Japanese also use it as a condiment, owing to its flavour and its freedom from laxative properities. It is collected on the moist granite rocks of the hill country, then dried, and sent into the towns, from which it is also exported.

Although, as was seen from the first, the electric light lends itself to artstic ornamentation in a way that no other artificial illuminant does, there has not been any important attempt to combine high art with it. We have had a great variety of floral and fanciful decorations, such as flower shades, bird holders, and so on; but apparently French artists are the first to give us decorations of a more artistic kind. Adorable little figures of Cupids holding up lamps in lifelike attitudes and groups of true artistic merit, are coming into vogue in Paris, and no doubt the fashion will spread to other themes and other countries.

The metal molybdenum, like tungsten, is used to make steel very hard, but hitherto its price has been high. Now, however, it can be obtained at a much lower price by treating the mineral called molybdansaurer kalk. When reduced by carbon, the molybdenum separates from the chalk in this body. The metal thus liberated contains only from two to four per cent. of carbon.

The ravages of the white-ant are well known, and the U. S. Consul in Amoy has drawn the attention of American inventors to them, in order to obtain a remedy. In three weeks these insects destroyed a new door of the U. S. Consulate in Amoy. Wooden telegraph poles are useless in a country infested with termites. What is wanted is a cheap chemical poison which, when injected into the timber, will kill the ants, but not evaporate.

Given the first law of Kepler, can one deduce from it by pure mathematics the Newtonian law of gravitation? Such is the problem which has occupied the mathematical students of the College of France for several years, and two solutions have been obtained, but of a very complicated nature. M. Bertrand, the professor of the class, has, however, solved it in a very simple manner, which has been communicated to the Academie des Sciences.

M. D'Arsonual, the well-knewn French electrician, has recently applied the microphone to detect small muscular contractions, and by this means has been led to discover that the excitability of the nerves and muscles continues much longer than has been supposed, and during the "rigor mortis" conditions. In the case of a rabbit he found a muscular excitability ten hours after its death.

The electrician, amateur or professional, is pestered a good deal in trying to remember which way a magnetic needle turns when a current of electricity is sent along a wire in its vicinity. Ampere gave a rule which itself is troublesome to remember, and others have since tried to improve upon it. The latest suggestion is that of Professor Daniell, who points out that if a penholder be held in the right hand in the usual way of writing, it may be taken to represent the wire, and the flow of ink the current. If, now, the thumb be stretched a little across the penholder, it will represent the position of the magnet, the thumb nail being the north-seeking pole.

Professor Holten, of Denmark, teaches his students the following rule. The outstretched right hand is placed with the fingers pointing in the direction of the current, and the palm turned towards the magnet. The north-seeking pole of the magnet will then move in the direction of the outstretched thumb. These rules will be useful to students of electricity, and perhaps to some householders enjoying the advantage of the electric light.

The question of the occurrence of human relics in the glacial drift of America is the subject of a lively discussion amongst American geologists, and Major J. W. Powell, the well-known explorer and U. S. Government geologist, has reviewed the whole evidence, only to conclude that the fossil bones, flints, and carvings supposed to belong to the deposits of the glacial period were in reality of a later date, but had been buried by soil and rocks denuded from the higher grounds. This overplaced matter or "overplacement," as it is technically called, is not always easily distinguishable from the genuine deposits beneath it.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent has forwarded the following extract from the *Liberte* of Jan. 14:—"England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have agreed to the employment of the saving resulting from the conversion of the Egyptian debt as the pledge of a loan destined to cover the cost of the projected Nile dam in order to regulate irrigation in Egypt. France and Russia have not yet replied, and Egypt seems likely to serve as a buffer between the Powers. Last year we called attention to the remarkable works of M. Prompt, French administrator of Egyptian railways, on this question, so interesting for the future of the valley of the Nile. M. Prompt estimated the expense at £E[illegible],000,000, and the annual returns for the Khedivial Treasury at £E3,000,000. The productiveness of the capital is in this case the more considerable, as the entire prosperity of the country would be benefited by the construction of these reservoirs, which would literally pour gold on soil now either sterile or insufficiently fertilised."

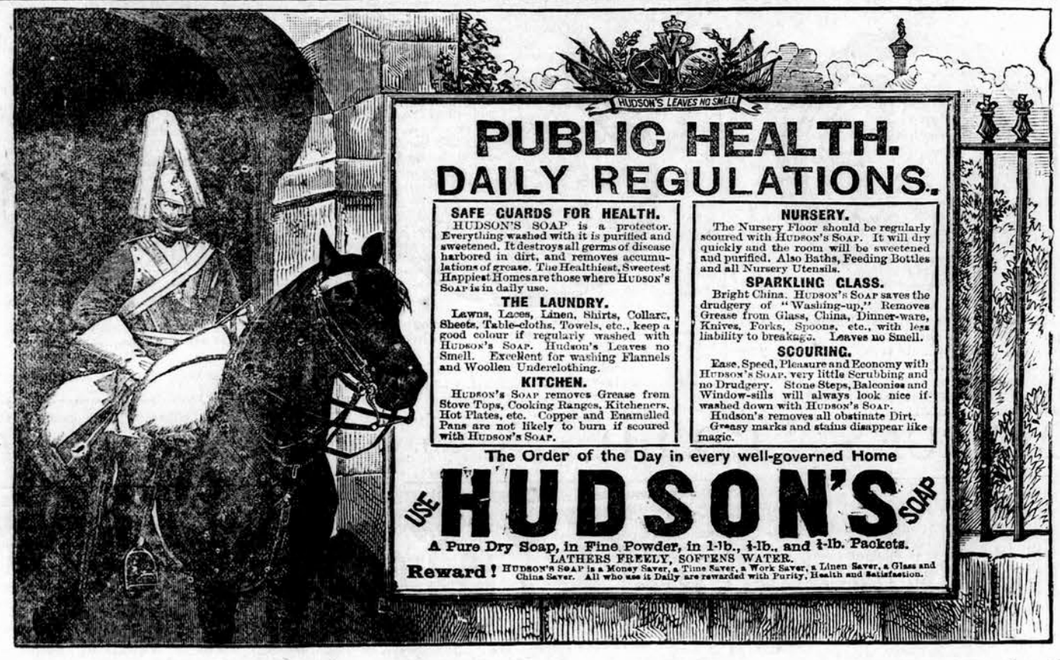
HIGH CLASS TAILORING.

THE MOST CORRECT STYLES.

The Semi Dress Coat
RICH SILK LININGS & FACINGS
MOST FASHIONABLE & COMFORTABLE GARMENT
Badham Tile & Co. Ltd.
Bombay
DRESS SUITS SPECIALITE OF FINEST CORKSCREW AND ORIENTAL TWILLS
Rs.45 Rs.50 Rs.55
BEST SILK LININGS AND FACINGS
Rs. 90/- Rs. 100/- Rs. 120/-
10% Dis. Cash or V.P.P.

A PERFECT FIT ENSURED.

LARGE CHOICE OF MATERIALS.


HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL
PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they insisted upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly —*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

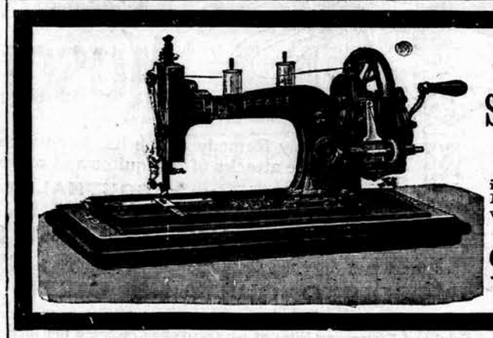
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus,' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.



PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much —— in telling —— I have taken the Lungili you —— sent me, —— appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malaria fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS. GARTER WEBS. BRACE WEBS.
ELASTIC BRAIDS. ELASTIC CORDS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND.
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. *Orders through English Merchants*

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co

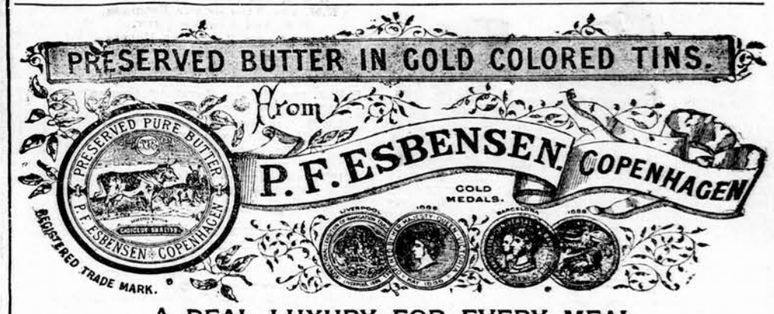
ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 50ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.

Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., *Manager.*

TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.



A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1892.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

KINAHAN & CO., LD., GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS, 36 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON. ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

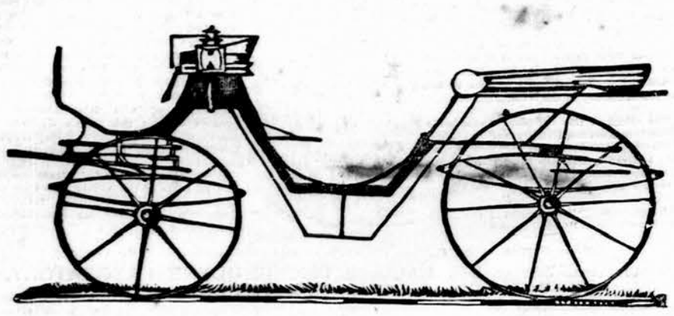
ABL D **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1841.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.



VICTORIA PHAETON.

Unsurpassed for Elegance, Lightness, and Durability

Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,160, nett.

Designs and Estimates of every description of Carriage

forwarded on application.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE
BY PURCHASING

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S
BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS
(1879, etc.) FROM

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.

20 Medals.

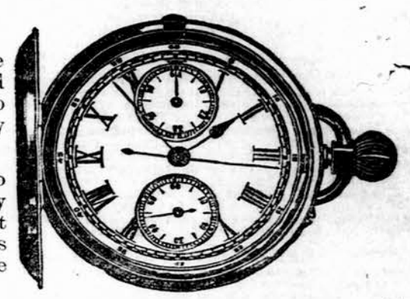
PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS
OR STOP WATCHES

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.



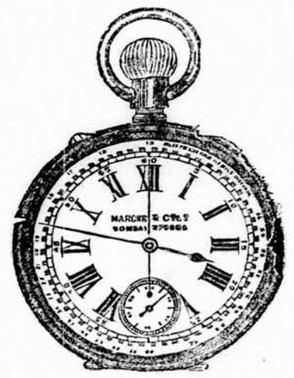
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

18-Carat Gold Hunting or Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality..... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on he obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120

Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder ..... Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, **BOMBAY & POONA.**

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

"Cadbury's"

PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

USE

MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK

THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Largest Sale in the World.

Write for Pamphlet: "HOW TO FEED BABY."

POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, London.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless tormentors the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses, where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,

And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 20, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Golombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs, Bright & Co.,: Madon, Sons & Co.,

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

No more ASTHMA, nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS** BY EMPLOYING

Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM **H. J. MARTYN Jr.,** at Penang.

USE NO OTHER!

THE AMERICAN STANDARD

"DAMIANA, COCA AND IRON CO PILL."

Its ingredients are prescribed by leading physicians, either singly or in combination, in Exhausted and Debilitated Condition of the Nervous, Physical and Recuperative Systems. The highest quality of drugs is employed in our pills, the American-made pill being specially prepared for us by Messrs. PARKE DAVIS & Co., the first introducers of DAMIANA AND COCA.

Made in EUROPE, s. 3; made in AMERICA, Rs. 3¼ per phial

STANDARD CATHARTIC CO PIL [illegible]ANS. 12.

Is made from a standard prescription used for years by the highest medical men in their practice. The pill acts gently yet effectually upon the Bowels, Liver and Stomach; relieves habitual Constipation and drives away Fevers, Colds and Headaches. Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, &c., and gives freshness and clear skin to the Complexion.

Wholesale and Retail Agents in India:
BOMBAY:—No. 160, Market, Edulji Bros., *Chemists.*
MADRAS:—Mount Road, N. Cursetji & Co., Chemists.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy [illegible] or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private troubles of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRAHAM GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.